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Column One
BY
David Courtney

THE leaden weight of the heat wave makes it difficult to keep step with Mr. Rhee, whose tantrums are excessive even by the fretful standards common to a vulgar age. The State Department, being air-conditioned, should be better able to keep up with him; and, indeed, has been following the undignified dance he leads, with quite remarkable agility. For the rest of us, it is much too hot to attempt to understand the idiotic performance, much less to take part in it. The leader of the U.S. Senate has described Mr. Rhee's behaviour as robust patriotism. It is a generous description, especially as other people's patriotisms nowadays are usually styled fanatic nationalism. But whatever name is given it, the effect, at least in this weather, is of a villainous tedium. Mr. Rhee is a bore: a thoroughly intolerable bore.

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METEOROLOGICALLY, the *sharav* is a purely local visitation; but it has lasted so long and penetrated our senses so surely that everything beyond its range seems to float upon the same stagnant air. For example, the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs most certainly reads like a khamsinic disorder. If Sir Winston had been there the atmosphere might have been fresher and the debate more useful. The lead he gave at the last foreign affairs debate has been lost by his own Party and is beyond the imagination of the Opposition leaders to pick up for themselves. Mr. Attlee wagged an astringent finger and several back benchers devised neatly critical phrases about Lord Salisbury's "surrender" to Mr. Dulles at Washington. And the debate ended with that courteous indecisiveness which has, on such as Mr. Rhee—perhaps Mr. Dulles, too—the effect of a fly settling on his nose.

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WHEN the air gets cooler we may feel better able to guess at what the Americans, as well as the Russians and Mr. Rhee, are about. In our present mood of listlessness it is really too much, for example, to expect us to do justice to President Eisenhower's grim determination to feed the East Germans on beans and biscuits whether they like it or not. It is dangerously easy, in the exceptional heat, to put the President's gesture on a par with the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee's resolution favouring immediate diplomatic recognition of Ukraine and Byelorussia, who, to the best of most people's knowledge, have never asked for anything of the kind; or with the Secretary of State's recent friendly warning to the Soviet to get out of Eastern Europe because its presence there was a threat to the peace. A most odd and perplexing foreign policy, with at least one virtue: no one has ever tried it before. The beans and balloons, the leaflets and loudspeakers, a diplomatic recognition or two, may, of course, entice the East Germans, the Poles, and the Czechs (not to mention the Ukrainians and the Byelorussians) into revolt against their present masters, which, successful or not, would at any rate settle the hash of the Churchillians (or what Signor Nenni has just called the London view, as opposed to the Washington view), and give substance of a kind to Mr. Dulle's policy of "liberation."

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MR. Dulles would seem to be in need of the substance of policy. He seems still to be under the impression that his election slogans of last autumn can be worked into a cohesive policy and applied to the complex problems he inherited from Mr. Acheson. Unfortunately for him, Stalin died and the new rulers of Russia impertinently ventured into policies mildly liberal and a little more than mildly collaborationist; and Mr. Dulles has steadfastly refused to adjust either his slogans or the policy built upon them to the puzzling world situation thus created. Today, the United States and its Western partners seem to be playing for—and with—time. They are waiting upon the consequences of Korean truce, which, in view of Mr. Rhee, cannot be foreseen; they are waiting upon the September elections in West Germany; they are waiting upon the outcome of America's extraordinary psychological warfare offensive directed towards the accomplishment, from within, of Mr. Dulles's plan for the liberation of East Europe. They wait upon the surprises of the future because they have no notion how to shape that future. And Mr. Rhee knows better than they what the surprises are likely to be.

Jerusalem, July 24.

Pension Bill Would Benefit 30,000 Civil Servants

By Jerusalem Post
Knesset Correspondent

The Civil Service Pension Bill, introduced in the Knesset yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, provides for a maximum of two-thirds of an employee's salary at the end of 25 years' work.

The pensions will be proportionate to the current salary paid in the grade in which the pensioner left the service. This would reflect cost-of-living fluctuations.

In this respect, Mr. Eshkol said, the Bill was an advantage over practices in most other countries where adjustment to depreciation of currency is a cumbersome affair.

The civil servant who reaches retirement age must have served a minimum of 10 years to be eligible for a pension.

The Bill also provides that, in due course, the Government may decide that former Mandatory and Jewish Agency personnel now in the service would benefit from pensions.

The Government will have to pay yearly 2% of the civil servant's salary to the Pensions' Fund. The employee himself will be exempt from any such payment.

Dependents will be entitled to receive the pension in case the civil servant dies either before or after retirement. The Bill does not include provisions for severance allowances in case of dismissal.

Some 30,000 civil servants will be affected by the Bill, Mr. Eshkol said. It has been estimated that in the year 1975, payments into the Fund will amount to 11% of the total state expenditure on salaries of an organization capable of administering the affairs of a population of four millions.

A three-hour debate on the Bill will be held next week.

New Notes for Old

All applications, to a maximum of IL1,000 per person, to exchange old Anglo-Palestine Bank notes for current currency will be approved, according to a Bill passed by the Knesset yesterday.

Applications filed up to yesterday will be accepted. The total was about IL80,000 Mr. I. Guri, Chairman of the Finance Committee, told the House.

The third reading of most clauses of the Candidates for Agricultural Settlement Bill was passed yesterday. Final approval is expected next week.

According to an amendment, moved by Miss Ada Maimon (Mapai) and adopted, a villager who mistreats his wife can be removed from the settlement.

The Bill was first proposed to enable the authorities to remove from new villages troublemakers and dishonest settlers, who preferred to sell the equipment and animals entrusted to them rather than to farm.

When it passed the first reading, Knesset members explained it aimed to remove about 200 persons, mainly from new cooperative villages.

Meanwhile, developments in the kibbutz movement made the provisions applicable to collective settlement life. According to it, settlers might be asked to leave if they were politically incompatible with the majority.

Recently a number of Communists and Left Socialists were expelled from Hashomer Hatzair and Hakibbutz Hameuchad settlements.

Miss E. Vilenska, Communist, branded the Bill as "anti-Democratic."

'Quit Egypt' Call On Liberation Day

CAIRO, Thursday. — Vast crowds wildly cheered President Mohammed Nagib on the first anniversary of his military *coup d'etat* in Liberation Square here today and chanted a new slogan "Akhrubu min Biladna" — Quit our Country.

The slogan, adopted today in what may be the start of a new campaign to drive the British from the Suez Canal zone, was splashed on banners and pamphlets. Its initials were plastered overnight on walls throughout the country.

Just one year ago General Nagib led the bloodless army coup which drove Farouk into exile.

Today, Nagib, President and Premier of the new Egyptian Republic led prayers and rejoicing throughout the country.

With members of his cabinet and the Revolutionary Council, Nagib was among the vast throng of worshippers at dawn prayers in Liberation Square.

He later addressed the huge crowd declaring:

"The presence of British forces on Egyptian soil is a brand of shame of 22 million Egyptians who will never forfeit any of their national rights."

He pledged himself in his 20-minute speech to "build Egypt's freedom brick by brick, amid torrents of blood, sweat and tears."

He spoke of "our great religious and spiritual heritage, wherein the messages of Moses, Christ and Mohammed crystallize, to resist oppression."

'We Did Not Wait'

The President said that Egypt did not wait for help from any country. It was her own responsibility to carry out her policy. But nevertheless she expected the nations of the world to show their indignation at the attacks of British forces.

During the day Nagib drove through all quarters of Cairo in an open car. He visited detachments of troops drawn up at the points from which the army silently and efficiently seized control of the capital last year.

Correspondents asked the President last night what he considered his most important achievement since assuming power.

"The agrarian reform law," he replied.

"There are now no class differences in Egypt and the people are working the land with a new will and determination because they know it belonged to them."

(Reuter, UP)

Ike Asks Nagib To Work for Peace

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today told General Nagib that Egypt "now has the opportunity of fulfilling it destiny of strengthening the peace and stability of the Middle East and thereby contributing to the welfare of mankind."

The President made this statement in a message of congratulations on the first anniversary of Egypt's "Liberation Day."

De Ridder Assigned To Post in India

The appointment by the U.N. Secretary-General of Major-General Bennett L. de Ridder, of Belgium, as Acting Chief Military Observer of the U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, was announced in Jerusalem yesterday by the Truce Supervision Organization. The appointment is for three months.

During this period General de Ridder will act for Major-General R. H. Nimmo, of Australia, the Chief Military Observer, who is absent from his post owing to illness.

General de Ridder was born in 1893. After completing his military studies in Belgium, he entered the Belgian Army and served in the Artillery.

De Ridder

It was as a Colonel in the Artillery service that he was assigned by the Belgian Government in September 1949 to serve as a military observer with the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine.

Senior Observer

He was the senior officer in charge of the group of observers assigned to this mission by his Government. During his tour of duty in Palestine, General de Ridder served as Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

The U.N. Military Observer Group, in India and Pakistan consists of about 50 military observers from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, New Zealand, Sweden, Uruguay and the U.S. Its function is to assist in the maintenance of the cease-fire line in Kashmir and to conduct investigations into complaints of violation of the cease-fire line.

Jordan Cabinet To Meet in Old City

OLD CITY, Thursday (AP). — Jordan is to hold occasional Cabinet meetings in the Old City to counteract Israel's transfer of her Foreign Ministery to Jerusalem, a Ministerial source said today. The Jordan Cabinet formerly met only in the capital, Amman.

Damascus Radio reports that the Syrian Foreign Minister yesterday protested to the Ambassadors of the U.S., Great Britain and France on the transfer.

Accused Admits Taking Part In Arson Attempts and Spying

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SARAFAND, Thursday. — The military court at its eighth meeting here today admitted as evidence statements and confessions made by Yeshayahu Sharabi to the police last month. One statement made by Sharabi was rejected yesterday but the Court ruled today that all the others had been obtained properly.

Sharabi told his interrogators that he participated with others facing this trial in an abortive attempt to burn the car of the Czech Legation here, in the arson of non-*kasher* butcher shops and in spying on military industries and on the activities of the Israel Defence Forces, termed by the accused as "Mapai's secret political agency."

His main statement was a confession written of his own accord. It said that "the whole thing" started about a year ago after a memorial meeting to Yair (Avraham Stern). He was approached by Heruti, was informed about the underground and agreed to join it.

Ideology 'Boring'

Heruti briefed him on ideology, which he found boring after a while and he then began recruiting others. He took Yehoshafat Givon (who has pleaded guilty) into the underground, and together they were trained in pistol practice.

Their first job was to spy on two state security buildings and to report their findings to "Israel" (Heruti's alias). He then recruited Avraham Taizi and Yefet Taizi, "a fool and coward who is after publicity" and Malayof, "also a fool who got in by his persistence in pestering me."

They had set fire to the butcher shops in Rehov Sheinkin and Rehov Ben Yehuda. They were lectured on the purposes of their deeds by Yafa Dromi, and sworn in by Badian who talked to them from behind a blanket at the Hadassah Garden in Tel Aviv.

Inspector Alon testified that in connection with the attacks on butcher shops Sharabi had told him that he brought bottles to Heruti, who returned them filled with icendiary material. During the "arson action" Zila Megori-Cohen was posted on guard duty nearby.

Sharabi also said that Givon participated in the bombing of the Czech Legation, but that his cell of the underground had nothing to do with the bombing of the Soviet Legation.

Military Information

A statement to the police by Mendel was submitted to the Court today, after it had rejected one such statement made by the accused. Mendel had said that he offered to an unknown contact information about military cars and telephone numbers at Army Headquarters as well as military information about localities in the South and in Eilat.

Simcha Shimoni, 15, refused to talk in Court today. She had been mentioned as a recruit. She said she was afraid, as the police could not guard her all her life.

Aluf-Mishne Binyamin Halevi, President of the Court, directed the prosecution to charge the girl in a civil court with contempt of a military court.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Shlomo Schwartz testified that Bechar had denied all connection with the underground and denied knowledge of Dreiman or Heruti's wife, contradicting an earlier statement by Dreiman.

Egypt 'Not Yet Ready' For Peace with Israel

CAIRO, Thursday (AFP). — "Egypt is not yet ready to make peace with Israel nor do possibilities exist at present in this direction," Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, said here yesterday at a reception given by the newspaper "Akhbar el Yom."

The Deputy-Premier, Colonel Gamal Nasser, reiterated at the reception, that Egypt would stand fast by her expressed views on Anglo-Egyptian relations. He also said that Egypt was not willing to join any Middle East pact "since the Arab League Security Pact is sufficient."

Surplus Vegetables Given to Ma'barot

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — About 30 tons of surplus tomatoes and cucumbers were given free of charge to residents of *ma'barot* in the central area during the past week, Mr. S. Kinarti, chairman of the "Fund to Guarantee Minimum Prices for Vegetables" said here today.

This move was adopted, Mr. Kinarti continued, following the dumping of 200 tons of rotting tomatoes last month.

As compared with last year when 9,000 tons of tomatoes were processed, canneries will only take 3,500 this year, and are prepared to pay only IL.50 per ton, as against IL.80 last season.

Canneries have rejected proposals that the price now be fixed by a neutral mediator or that last year's price be imposed immediately and half the losses entailed from the decrease in price be returned them by the Fund later.

Notwithstanding the problems from over-production, Mr. Kinarti stressed that the growing of vegetables should be encouraged for export.

He disclosed that a consignment of 400 tons of tomato puree was ordered by Great Britain and expected this quantity to increase by another 600 tons.

The Fund was established by the Government, and includes representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry as well as agricultural institutions.

New 'Miss Israel' Serving in Army

BAT YAM, Thursday.—Nineteen-year-old Havazelet Drillman, now serving in the army, took time off to attend the beauty queen contest organized by "La Isha" weekly at the Riviera Cafe here tonight and walked off with the crown, as this year's Miss Israel. This was the third annual contest sponsored by the women's journal.

She lives at 34 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

Miss Drillman, born in Vienna but "almost a Sabra," is dark-haired with brown eyes, a pale complexion and slight build. She is of medium height.

Dressed in a long white off-one-shoulder dress, she received the acclaim of more than 2,000 persons who packed the open air cafe on the new beach here.

Russia May Reject Meeting of Big-4 Foreign Ministers

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — High iron curtain sources hinted strongly today that Russia would reject the terms of the West's proposed Foreign Ministers' conference and instead suggest broad negotiations to deal with the major international tensions.

The Kremlin, the sources said, was not likely to agree to limited talks on free all-German elections and Austria, without considering the major obstacles to a settlement.

These hints were dropped at an Embassy reception at which iron curtain diplomats, including Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, were present.

They coincided with criticism in today's "Pravda," (see below) of the Washington conference, which officials here considered at first sight as an indication that the Soviets may say "no" to the West's invitation for a meeting of Foreign Ministers.

'Pravda' Says West Not Easing Tension

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP).—The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said today that the Washington conference of Western Foreign Ministers did not advance a solution for a single vital international problem.

In a four-column front-page editorial, "Pravda" said the absence of Russia from the conference proved "that the participants did not want to take into consideration even the most elementary international rules and customs."

The paper continued: "No one can recognize as normal such a situation when a conference of four powers is preceded by a deal of representatives of three powers who try to impose on the subsequent four-power conference a time and agenda adopted behind the back of the representatives of one of the four powers."

Public Wants Talks

It said that although world public opinion demanded a top-level conference with the Soviet Union, American diplomacy, supported by Britain and France, "made all possible efforts to utilize the Washington decisions not for regulating important international problems, but for purposes having nothing to do with reduction of international tension."

Regarding Germany, "Pravda" said that all the Western powers really wanted was to consolidate Adenauer's power in West Germany where it claimed, his days are numbered—and that was the reason for the West's decision to continue the plan for a European Army including West Germany.

Truck Drivers' Strike Opposed by Histadrut

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Lorry drivers throughout the country are planning to strike tomorrow to press their demands for a 66% increase in transport prices.

Spokesmen for the drivers told the press today that the transport industry supports 34,000 families and complained that despite the continual rise in costs they have not been permitted to make a commensurate increase in their rates.

Some 20% of the 14,500 drivers employed have left the road as they found they could not make driving a lorry pay, the spokesman said.

The drivers complain that they have not received the full assistance they expected from the Histadrut in pressing their demands.

A Histadrut spokesman said this evening that the Trades Union Department has discussed the threatened strike and has decided not to recognize the "actions committee" set up by the drivers to organize the stoppage. Histadrut members have been ordered not to observe the strike.

The Cooperatives Centre announced tonight that while it joined with the transport cooperatives in their demands for higher prices it was opposed to a strike and appealed for a postponement of the work stoppage.

The Ministry of Communications is ready to decontrol road-haulage tariffs, Mr. H. Razili, Director General of the Ministry, told a delegation representing the Lorry Drivers' Association in Jerusalem.

The drivers themselves are against the de-control of tariffs, because the resulting competition especially in Tel Aviv, would drive down road-haulage prices.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, does not favour decontrol either, because the truck-drivers from agricultural areas have threatened to hike their tariffs by 80%, meaning dearer farm produce and a rise in the cost of living.

The Minister of Communications, Mr. J. Saphir, will advise against acceptance of the drivers' demands when the matter is discussed at Sunday's meeting of the Economic Ministers. He will, however, propose the immediate increase of 15% in haulage tariffs.

Korea Truce All Set; Formal Nod from Governments Due

America Tells Rhee: No More

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — Allied and Communist truce negotiators awaited the final go-ahead from their respective Governments tonight to formalize a stop to the Korean fighting.

At Panmunjom, frantic efforts were being made this evening to complete the 1,000 square metre armistice hall where the signing in is to take place "any time now."

The first group of Swiss and Swedish "truce policemen," charged with reporting violations occurring behind the battle lines, arrived in Korea today and immediately conferred with chief Allied negotiator Lt.-General William Harrison at his Munsan base camp.

Polish and Czechoslovak observers arrived in Peking two days ago and may be already *en route* to North Korea.

The U.S. moved swiftly today to avert a threatened torpedoing of the negotiations by South Korean President Syngman Rhee after he and other South Korean leaders charged that the assurances which the U.N. gave the Communists on South Korean compliance with the truce were not in accord with the actual assurances given by Mr. Rhee to the U.N.

Peking Charges U.S.

Peking Radio declared this morning that American "connivance" with Mr. Rhee had placed the armistice in "great danger." But the broadcast left the Communist position in doubt whether they will sign the armistice and hold the U.S. responsible for any sabotage by South Korea, or whether they would demand, befor signing a truce, fresh assurances that the U.N. would "control," Mr. Rhee.

The present delicate position is kept highly secret, but from the best information available it is clear that staff officers at Panmunjom have completed their work, and that final documents have been referred by both sides to their respective Governments for approval.

When this approval comes, the full truce delegations will meet and ratify the armistice terms. Then, a date for the signing will be announced.

Ambassador Sees Rhee

As South Korean opposition to a truce again became outspoken last night, American Ambassador Ellis Briggs called on Mr Rhee today and told him firmly that there would be no more American concessions to his demands above those already given by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

These are principally that America will reconsider her attitude towards the truce if no agreement with the Communists is achieved within 90 days of the post-truce conference;

that the U.S. will work politically for unification of the Korean peninsula, and

the promise of a defence and economic alliance after the signing of a truce.

Uninvited Guest Drops in at Talks

SEOUL, Thursday, (UP). — An "incident" which might have wrecked the truce talks was narrowly avoided at Panmunjom today.

A high explosive rocket, believed to have fallen accidentally from an Allied warplane, fell in the Allied armistice base camp there today about 500 metres from the tent of Lt. General William Harrison, chief Allied negotiator.

The rocket failed to explode and no injuries or damage were caused.

"They're pretty sure the darned thing came from one of our planes," a U.N. officer said.

Fresh Chinese Strike In Strength

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — Communist big guns unleashed a tremendous barrage on the western front late tonight and Chinese infantry launched moonlight attacks on both the western and central fronts.

The Chinese broke a two-day lull on the front earlier with a series of attacks which won them three important hills in the Humsong bulge.

In the renewed fighting, apparently the Communists' answer to President Syngman Rhee's still-defiant stand on the armistice, the Communists stormed Sanhwon hill.

Churchill 'Unhappy' At Washington Result

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Acting Foreign Secretary Lord Salisbury tonight gave Prime Minister Churchill a first-hand account of the recent conference of American, British and French Foreign Ministers at Washington.

The ailing, 78-year-old British leader has been reliably reported to be "disappointed" at the outcome of the talks.

Before he became ill four weeks ago, Sir Winston had hoped to persuade the U.S. and France to invite the new leaders of Russia to an informal meeting at the highest level in his search for a Cold War settlement.

It was the first time that Lord Salisbury had called since his return from Washington on Monday. This has given rise to speculation that there is coolness between them.

Sir Winston was reported taking exercise in the gardens of his stately country home at Chartwell, Kent. Aides said he is continuing to improve in health. Although the precise nature of his illness is not stated, it is reported that a nerve specialist is attending him in addition to his physician.

U.S. Rejects Soviet Protest on Food Offer

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. authorities today rejected a Russian protest against the distribution of free food to East Germans and said they were amazed that Soviet officials had labelled this as an illegal act.

A note delivered today to Mr. Vladimir Semyenov, Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany, from Dr. James Conant, U.S. High Commissioner for Germany said, "The important thing is that the people in the East Zone who need the food actually receive it."

Meanwhile, West German officials today secretly replanned strategy, of the campaign to feed East Germans so as to guard against possible Russian reprisals.

5-kilo Coupons

They abandoned a plan to give visitors from East Berlin and East Germany five kilo food parcels containing fats, flour and cereals, because the parcels could have been easily detected when taken back across the border.

Officials would not say what alternative they have decided on but declared that any East German or East Berliner who came to West Berlin could collect a coupon entitling him to five kilos of free foodstuffs.

The food will come from stockpiles built up in West Berlin against any renewed Soviet blockade.

As West Berlin imports 95% of its food from the West across 150 kilometres of Soviet-controlled territory, Allied experts met today to discuss what could happen if a new blockade should threaten at a moment when stockpiles are down.

Tonight, West Berlin officials discovered a forged free-food coupon ticket and believed it was the first of 5,000 put into circulation in a Communist-inspired attempt to wreck the food help programme.

Senate Threat to Cut U.S. Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). —A strong move is under way in the Senate Appropriations Committee to make even bigger cuts in President Eisenhower's foreign aid request than the House of Representatives did last night.

By a vote of 288 to 115, the House overrode the President's personal appeals and approved a $1,100m. slash in aid funds for the current fiscal year.

The Administration has been looking hopefully to the Senate to push for restoration of some of the money. But in the Appropriations Committee, at least, the outlook does not seem bright.

Senate Republican leaders were cautious about revealing their strategy but one informed source said the President would have to settle for some cuts in the hopes of salvaging the most urgent items.

This source said there was virtually no chance of the Administration getting all the $5,138,922,277 it asked for, in spite of Mr. Eisenhower's new warning at a news conference yesterday that the $1,100m. cut was too deep.

In the House debate, there were repeated efforts to reduce the size of the cut recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. But they failed.

In the end, 159 Democrats, 128 Republicans and one Independent voted for the cutback $4,438,677,000 bill and 83 Republicans and 33 Democrats voted against it.

The biggest cut was the $312,197,910 shorn from the President's request for military aid for Europe. The new items that went through unscathed included aid for Nationalist China and Indo-China.

U.K. Not to Interfere In Panmunjom Talks

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). —Labour Party speakers in the House of Commons last night suggested a meeting of the U.N. General Assembly to sort out the Korean truce tangle, but Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under Secretary, said the Government doubted the wisdom of calling an immediate meeting.

"We hope that the negotiations at Panmunjom will be successfully resolved and we shall do nothing to cause any interference with the negotiations" Mr. Nutting declared.

"If the signing of an armistice seems likely to be delayed still further for one reason or another then a meeting of the General Assembly will undoubtedly be necessary."

China is Business

In the course of the debate, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary in the last Labour Government, said it would be good business for the West if China could be admitted to the U.N. once the Korean conflict was settled.

A number of Labour Party speakers suggested that the Government had deviated from Sir Winston Churchill's advocacy of a 4-power meeting with the Russians at highest level.

In reply, Mr. Nutting said that nothing in the communique of the Washington conference was inconsistent with the speech in which Sir Winston Churchill advocated a meeting with the Russians.

The debate ended without a vote.

Namir Welcomes Resumed Relations

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Mordecai Namir, former Minister to Moscow, welcomed the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union at the meeting of the Histadrut Executive today.

He conveyed greetings to the Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs and expressed the hope that friendly relations would be cemented between the two nations for their mutual benefit and for the peace of the entire world.

Mr. Namir hoped that "the aspiration of our people to welcome among the builders of the State our brothers and sisters, immigrants from all the countries of Eastern Europe, may also be fulfilled soon and in our time."

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Social & Personal

Knesset Speaker Joseph Sprinzak on Wednesday received at the Knesset Messrs. James Carey, Arthur Goldberg and Michael J. Quill, prominent American labour leaders, and Mr. Louis Segal, Secretary General of "Verband." They were accompanied by Mr. M. Betan and Mrs. Ruth Riali, of the Histadrut Executive.

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The Abyssinian Consul-General, Mr. M. Agagyellew, held a reception at the Consulate in Jerusalem yesterday in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Herzog, the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Kariv, and members of the Consular Corps were present.

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Mrs. Myriam Granott has been appointed Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel following the termination of the five-year chairmanship of Mrs. Ethel Agron. Mrs. Agron replaces Mr. A. Citron as Treasurer of the Council, and Mrs. Julia Dushkin has been appointed Honorary Secretary.

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Professor Nelson Glueck arrived yesterday on a six-week visit to continue his archaeological research work in the Negev.

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Dr. M.S. Weller, Chief Rabbi of the liberal Jewish congregation in South Africa and Vice-President of the U.J.A. in the Union, arrived by K.L.M. for a three-week visit.

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Mr. Moshe Galli, Commercial Attache at the Israel Legation in Ankara, was the guest of honour at a reception given yesterday by the Jerusalem branch of the Manufacturers' Association.

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Mr. E. Yedid Halevi, Tel Aviv, Chief Magistrate, left by air yesterday for Rome on his way to Geneva to attend the World Jewish Congress conference.

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Mrs. Asha Devi Aryanayakam, of India, member of the U.N. Social and Economic Council, has arrived on a short visit.

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Dr. Henry Bloch, Director of the United Nations Fiscal Department, will speak (in English) on "Budget and Economic Development" on Sunday, July 26, at 8.30 p.m. at the Technion, Hall 12, under the auspices of the Economic & Statistical Society.

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Saint-Saens' opera, "Samson and Delilah," will be presented by the Hebrew National Opera at the Habimah Theatre in Tel Aviv at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, July 26. Mr. M. Golinkin will conduct.

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A special service of the American Church will be held on Sunday, July 26, at 11 a.m. in Prophets Street, Jerusalem.

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BIRTH

WOOLFSON — to Sheila, wife of Yitzhak Woolfson, on July 20 in Jerusalem — a daughter, Gila Miriam.

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UNVEILING

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of Professor Abraham Shalom Yahuda was held on Har Menuhot in Jerusalem yesterday. The unveiling, which was attended by many of Professor's Yahuda's friends and admirers, was performed by his widow. Cantor Israel Bar Zachai officiated.

3rd Regional Council Set Up in Judean Hills

The third Regional Council to be established in the Jerusalem Corridor — Even Ezer — was inaugurated recently by Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, and officials of the Ministry of Interior.

The Council will administer the affairs of five smallhoders' villages settled by Yemenite families.

Grouped near Hartuv in the rolling hills, these villages were founded about two years ago, and subsist on fruitgrowing and landclearing for the Keren Kayemet.

Mr. A. Morchi, of Yishai, was elected the Council's chairman, and the four other villages — Zonoah, Mahasia, Noham, and Zaharia, each sent delegates.

OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Sunday, July 26 8.15 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saens.
•
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues., July 28 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
•
Tickets: Bellin, 87 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box office. Haifa: Ginsburg's office.

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

'THEOCRACY, FASCISM,' SAYS 'HAMISHMAR'

Most morning newspapers again commented editorially on the Women's Service Bill and the ultra-Orthodox demonstration in Jerusalem. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the anti-national and anti-Zionist elements of Neturei Karta and Agudat Israel were attempting to dictate their wishes to the Knesset after having declared war on the democratic regime of Israel. The paper reminds its readers that these candidates for a theocratic dictatorship are a very small minority, even within the camp of the religious. The paper criticises the compromise of the Coalition in releasing religious girls from army service. The present clash does not merely concern the Law under debate, it is an all-out onslaught waged by the theocratic-fascist forces against the democratic regime, which must be repulsed.

The two Aguda papers, as well as the Communist "Kol Ha'am", come out against the Law. "Hamodia" says that the demonstration is over but the struggle is to go on, and "Aguda" is sure that their girls and young women, who from now on will have to bear the brunt of it, will be worthy fighters for the holiness of Israel as divine providence has put them in the first rank of the struggle.

"Kol Ha'am" (Maki) forwards an original explanation for the party's support of what "Al Hamishmar calls "fascist theocracy," and says the present Bill has no connection whatsoever with religion or religious problems. The paper says this is a mere misunderstanding, as it is a militarist and anti-people's Law and therefore is rejected by all class-conscious workers. The paper also attacks Mapam by inplication, for the declaration of their spokesmen in the Knesset that they would be ready to defend Israel against enemies from outside.

"Ha'arets" (Independent) again takes the line that the ultra-Orthodox must be appeased. No pertinent objection can be made against the Law, says the paper, but the decision of the Government and the Knesset has nevertheless been a mistake, because it has resulted in unifying the whole Orthodox camp against it. Even stronger governments than ours have failed in their attempts to use strong arm methods in dealing with small religious minorities.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) criticises the Aguda demonstration and says that there is no future for those who think that they will be able to go on living in a ghetto much longer in Israel.

Will Stress Safeguards

"Hatzofe" says Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi, who are taking a constructive part in the life of the country, will stress in the Knesset commission the safeguards of the Women's Service Law, as their main concern is for the carrying out of the Law, not its wording. The way of religious Zionism is sometimes tragic, says the paper, referring to the lack of understanding revealed, even by friends (referring apparently to the Chief Rabbinate).

Quoting Mrs. S. Persitz' speech "Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the champions of Orthodoxy, in their opposition to any reform, frequently do much more harm than good to religion. The paper criticises the retreat of Hapoel Hamizrahi and notes that in religion as well as in political parties, the more aggressive and radical appear to have the upper hand. The paper believes that a solution to the disputed issues may be found in negotiations between the Government and religious leaders who are loyal both to religion and Israel.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals with the new delay in the negotiations with the Austrian Government on Reparations and criticizes the Austrian Government's attitude. "Herut" demands that the Israel public be told the full truth about the activities of the "Arab underground" from over the border, instead of learning the truth from the foreign press.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free. 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ Exhibitions: — "The Index of American Design." Exhibit of the Month: "Interior" by French painter Edouard Vouillard (1868-1940). Education through Art". Bezalel Museum. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
"Galia Pilim and Majaro Minta. Artists' House, 10-1. (also tomorrow).

★ Film Shows: — Beth Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

★ Music: — Liszt: Tasso — Lament and Triumph (Symphonic Poem No. 2); Munich Philharmonic Orchestra under Adolf Mennerich. Recorded. Y.M.C.A. — 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: — "Graphic Art in Israel," "Mask of Primitive Nations," "Arts and Crafts of the Far East," Museum. 10-1. •
Oil paintings. Landscapes of Uruguay and Israel, by Zoni Baitler, at Katz Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Disengoff. 11.30-1, 5-7 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — 10-1 (also tomorrow): Jewish Antiquities. Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine. Arabic Art. Municipal Museum. Town Hall.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

★ Music: — Couperin: Concerto No. 6 in B-Flat with J.P. Rampal (flute), Chamber Orchestra under Fernand Oubradous. Y.M.C.A. — 11 a.m.

★ Theatre: — "Gaslight," Chamber Theatre Mograbi. 8.30 p.m.
"Naar-El-Din" Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem. 8.30 p.m.

SAFED

★ Exhibitions: — Paintings by Arye Marzar. 8.30 p.m., in the Artists Quarter; Introductory remarks by Major Moshe Pedhazur.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Of Men and Music.
EDEN: L'Ebreo Errante. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Waterloo Bridge.
EDISON: Frenchie. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Hamlet.
OR-GIL: Cry, The Beloved Country. Also today at 3.30 p.m.
ORION: The Enforcer.
ORNA: Music Festival.
STUDIO: La Bossu. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Domani e un Altro Giorno.
TEL-OR: The Root of All Evil.
ZION: Sailor Beware. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Pretty Baby.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 28 David Yellin, 2788. Reznik, 15 Gaza, 3662. TEL AVIV: Melchet, 50 Shenkin, 3302. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Snen, 33 Haaliyah, 4293. Kitivitz, 82 Hayarkon, 3566. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67408. JAFFA: El Kamel, 48 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 54 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Briut, 7 Syrkin. HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3311. Mazor, German Colony, 4733. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Brauchstein, nr. Zion Cinema 3374. TEL AVIV: (8 a.m.—7 p.m.) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Shilman, 37 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Beraha, 243 Dizengoff, 62487. Aliya, 23 Ha'aliya, [illegible]. Tikvah, 61 Ben Yehuda, 3587. [illegible] Hatikva Qr., 67404 (7-11 p.m.) [illegible], 17 Allenby, 4353. Zweiker, 27 [illegible]nkin, 3625. Nordau, 183 Ben [illegible]. Michlin, 112 Allenby, [illegible]233. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. JAFFA: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff. Levin, 38 Hanegba. HAIFA: Massada, 30 Massada, 2967. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. Merkaz, 17 Pine, 4997.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, Syrkin, 5642. Dr. Sachar, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 68.

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Bob Lemon Paces Indians To Third Spot in A.L.

NEW YORK, (UP). — Sinkerball ace Bob Lemon kept the floundering Cleveland canoe from submerging completely Tuesday night as he defeated the Yankees, 6-3, to move the Indians back into third place in the American League.

In the National League, the Cardinals took over fourth place from the Giants by beating them, 10-8. The Cards staged two four-run rallies as they routed Sal Maglie in the first inning and were aided by homers by Stan Musial and Rup Repuski. Gerry Staley was credited with his 13th conquest although he gave way to Al Brazle in the ninth after the Giants scored their final run. After Brazle issued a walk to fill the bases, he was relieved by Hal White, who induced Monte Irvin to ground out, ending the game.

Robin Roberts gained his 16th victory of the season by pitching the Phillies to a 10-0 victory over Milwaukee in the opener of a twi-night twin-bill but the Braves routed lefty Curt Simmons in the nightcap for a 7-3 triumph.

The Brooklyn Dodgers hammered six Cub pitchers for 18 hits for a 18-4 victory in one of the two games played during the day.

Middlesex and Australia Draw 3 Day Lords Match

The leading English County cricket club, Middlesex, and the Australians drew their three-day match, which ended at Lords on Tuesday. The scores were: Middlesex, 150 and 112 for four; Australia, 416.

Rain throughout the game shortened the playing time considerably. The host club made 71 for one on the first day — Saturday with Sharp holding up his end with 36 not out. Edrich was the home hero on the second day (Monday), making a valuable 49. He went in as second man down and left eighth man out. Lindwall took four wickets for 40 (passing his 50th wicket on the current tour), Hole two for three, Archer two for 31, Ring one for 29 and Miller one for 13.

The Australians passed the England total and ended the day with 154 for three, Macdonald made 43, Hassett 24, Miller 60 not out and Hole 25 not out. The visitors continued gaily on Tuesday. Miller went when he had 71 runs to his credit. Hole at 41 then a sixth wicket partnership between De Courcy, who made 57 his fifty coming in 36 minutes and Benaud, 74, put on 102, followed by a boisterous 52 by Bennet. The Middlesex bowling figures were: Moss, four for 103; Titmouth, two for 54; Bennet, two for 91; Compton, one for 62; and Young one for 102.

(A.K)

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.05 p.m. today and ends at 8.25 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 7.25 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 & 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet U'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Achdut Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8. p.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 7.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.25 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 8 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W. 9 a.m.; Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 18/4 Moria St., Baka's Bible Study — Tomorrow night; 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 7.35 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 7.35 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshow St.): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatechia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 7.15 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Chapel (Next to Hadassah A): H.C., 8 a.m., 7 p.m. Canon H.R.A. Jones.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, de Sion (Ratisbonne) Languages: French, German, Italian. St. Pierre French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese. 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel. 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m. Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O. Box 2773.

Church of Scotland Jaffa, Evening Service (St. Peter's) 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic) Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 8 a.m. Week days, 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.00 p.m. D.L. Baker P.O.B. 20.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

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THE ARGENTINE MINISTER IN ISRAEL
invites all Argentine residents and all friends of the Republic to participate at the Religious Ceremony which will be held at St. Pierre Church, Jaffa, on *Sunday, July 26, 1953, at 10 a.m.*, in Memoriam of the Spiritual Leader of the Argentine Nation
Madame EVA PERON
on the first anniversary of her decease.

THE ARGENTINE MINISTER IN ISRAEL
invites Argentine residents and friends of the Republic to be present at the commemorative ceremony which will be held at the Residence of the Argentine Legation (13 Rehov Trumpeldor Tel Aviv) on *Sunday, July 26, 1953, at 8 p.m.*, In Memoriam of the Spiritual Leader of the Argentine Nation
Madame EVA PERON
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REGISTRATION TERMINATING
Registration of pupils for the Military Boarding House and for Class 7 of the Reali School will terminate on July 31. Application forms should reach the Management of the School (P.O.B. 4920, Haifa) not later than that date. The purpose of the boarding house is to provide completion of secondary school education, training for command positions in the Army and for positions of responsibility in the State.
Full particulars can be obtained from the Management of the Reali School, Haifa, as well as at the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Defence, Rehov Alef, House 8, Hakirya, Tel Aviv (between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.). Letters on this subject should be marked: "Military Boarding House."
Preliminary Examinations will be held during the first week of August. Candidates will be notified of the exact date and place.

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Mr. Millner, an official of the Tiberias Municipality and a war invalid, collects the big prize of Mif'al Ha'payis.

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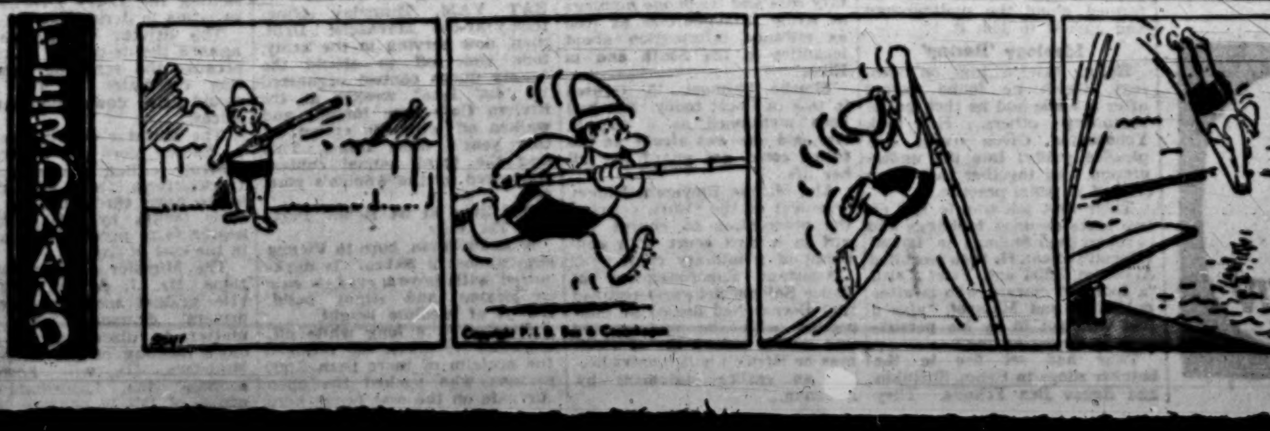
Buses will leave from 48 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, at 4 p.m.

GLOBE



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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	37	23	34	34
Tiberias	38	37	38	39
Haifa Port	65	25	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	78	24	29	29
Lydda Airport	37	22	36	35
Jerusalem	43	25	34	33
Eilat	12	30	44	44

*A) Humidity at 4 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

• • •

THE T.W.A. strike in the U.S. has now ended, after a ten-day work stoppage, and the airline's next plane is due in Lydda on Monday.

• • •

CATALOGUES OF EXPORTS are to be published by the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Further information may be obtained from the publishers at 13 Rehov Montefiore, Tel Aviv.

• • •

THE NEW building, housing "Al Hamishmar," the Mapam daily, and the Party's printing press, was officially dedicated yesterday. The tenth anniversary of the newspaper was also marked.

• • •

A SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD Rabbi of the Hatikva quarter, Tel Aviv, was bound over in IL.200 bond to be of good behaviour for one year by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday after being found guilty of performing the marriage ceremony in 1949 of a 14-year-old girl.

• • •

THE CRAFT WORK done by children in the Crippled Children's (Infantile Paralysis) Hospital, Katamon, Jerusalem, is being displayed in the salon of the King David Hotel. Tours of the Hospital itself are made at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily from the Hotel.

• • •

THE THIRD branch of the "British Legion" in Israel was founded in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. The other branches are in Jerusalem and Haifa.

• • •

THE SOCIETY for Crippled Children is to hold a bazaar in Jerusalem on August 18.

Wine as Export

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Within the next five years wine can become the second largest export item in Israel, after citrus, Mr. Alfred Propp, Californian wine expert, said here today.

He returned to the U.S. by K.L.M. today, following a visit at the invitation of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture to inspect the local wine industry and prepare a report on export possibilities.

J'lem Water Rate Rise Put Off

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The vexed question of raising the price of water in Jerusalem was again discussed and again deferred at last night's Jerusalem Municipality meeting.

The water committee, with a reinforcement of two Councillors, was charged with re-examining means of reducing leakage and mending faulty meters, and of rectifying the serious monthly deficit incurred by the Department.

The Opposition are believed to be against the proposed rate rise (from 300 prutot to 500 prutot per cub. m.). Several Coalition Councillors made the point that even if the Government were to consolidate the Water Department's debts by advancing a long-term loan, the City would still pay dearly for its water, and be unable to maintain this service without running into debt again.

Whether the fire brigade should accept orders from the police, as is customary, or from the Mayor as well, caused a dispute between Mayor Kariv and his deputy, Rabbi M. Porush (Agudat Yisrael).

Rabbi Porush asked for a debate on the possibility of making the fire brigade subject to the Mayor's instructions, recalling that the fire engine had been used to drive off ultra-Orthodox women demonstrating in front of the Knesset.

Mayor Kariv, however, stood by a Council vote defining the fire brigade's duty to carry out police orders only, and disallowed debate.

Heat Wave, in Second Week, Will Continue

"There will be no major change in the weather today or tomorrow."

This was the curt announcement issued by the Meteorological Service at Lydda Airport last night as the heat wave went into its second week yesterday.

The daily output of 100 tons of ice in Jerusalem has been supplemented since last Tuesday by an additional 40 to 50 tons from Tel Aviv.

The Ministry of Commerce local office said that no acute shortage has been felt, despite the rise in consumption.

Five planes were forced to delay their arrival at Lydda on Thursday morning owing to the mist which again blanketed the airport.

Three Men Hi-Jack 9 Tons of Sugar

HAIFA, Thursday.—As a truck loaded with nine tons of sugar left the Jaffa Port area this morning, its driver, Ya'acov Prabilsky, of Ramat Gan, was held up by a young man who got aboard and told him to drive on.

Near Beit Lid, the gunman ordered the driver off the truck into a waiting car occupied by two persons carrying revolvers. They dro[illegible] off with him and dropped [illegible] at the Hadera-Affula ro[illegible]

Prabilsky believes that the truck headed for Tel Aviv.

According to the description given by Prabilsky, the highwaymen belonged to the Sephardic community. They wore khaki clothes and "tembel" hats and were about 25 years old.

A kilogram of sugar on the black market costs about IL.1.800.

Death Rate from T.B. Among Young Drops

The incidence of death due to tuberculosis among children under 14 years old dropped from 13.4 per 100,000 in 1949 to five per 100,000 in 1952 as a result of measures taken by the Ministry of Health, principally inoculation by BCG, it was announced yesterday.

At present the Ministry is conducting a campaign in the Tel Aviv area to encourage inoculation among children from one to four. The inoculation, which takes little time, is to be given at 16 Mother Welfare stations in Tel Aviv and Jaffa from July 26 until August 10.

In the 1949-52 period, a total of 720,000 children were examined and shots were given to 304,500 of them. In the past year, medical teams visited more than 500 spots throughout the country. From March to June of this year, in Tel Aviv and Jaffa alone, 25,599 children in the kindergarten were examined and nearly 10,00 were inoculated.

Due to BCG inoculations and other means the number of beds required for children suffering from tuberculosis dropped from 250 in 1950/51 to 180 at the end of 1952.

University Research Worker Found Dead

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 31-year-old research worker was found dead in his apartment in the Musrara quarter by neighbours yesterday morning. The cause of death is not yet known.

Mr. Yosef Baruch, formerly of Sofia, an assistant in the Department of Physics in the Hebrew University, was engaged in research on micro-waves in the Department of Experimental Physics under the guidance of Dr. E. Alexander and Dr. Zev Low. He was to have completed his doctorate thesis in October.

Mr. Baruch had previously complained of a cold and was advised to rest for a few days. His body was taken to Hadassah Hospital for a post mortem. Mr. Baruch's parents, whom he supported, live in Jaffa.

Sharav Causes JudgeTo Act in Nveh Ilan Case

The attachment order on the fruit trees in the land disputed between Kibbutz Nveh Ilan and the village of Abu Gosh was yesterday withdrawn by the Relieving President of the District Court, Dr. Alfred Witkon.

Judge Witkon pointed out that the *sharav* had resulted in the premature ripening of the fruit and that he had to decide whether the continuance or the withdrawal of the attachment would cause more hardship.

He emphasized that the final decision would be rendered only at the conclusion of the trial. But he seemed to indicate that the Custodian of Abandoned Property had the right of control and that the Abu Gosh Arabs had not proved their case for maintaining the attachment.

(Itim)

Mt. Zion Stone For Katamon Synagogue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two impressive ceremonies marked the laying of the corner-stone on Wednesday of the first synagogue in Israel to be built with funds of the Organisations Council of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

The corner-stone, which was dedicated in the Room of the Destruction where ashes and documents of Europe's 6,000,000 murdered Jews are treasured, is to serve "as a link between the martyrs and the nation of Israel," according to Rabbi S.Z. Kahane, Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

In Katamon, a leaf-shaded booth was set up, where many residents of the new houses, hailing from Pardess Hanna and Talpiot *ma'barot* and originally from Egypt, Morocco, Yemen, Hungary and Rumania, heard greetings from Messrs. M. Hartman of Amidar, J. Wiener of the Jewish Agency, and J. Weigmeister, who read the scroll which was placed in the foundations.

Meaningful Ceremony

Professor S.K. Mirsky of Yeshiva University and Rabbi D. Bernard Stolper, President of the Board of Rabbis of Brooklyn, N.Y. expressed their happiness in being able to participate in the meaningful ceremony.

Mr. Ossip Walinsky, chairman of the delegation, and Mr. Norman Gilmovsky, director of the Council of Organisations of the New York UJA, stressed their solidarity with the residents, and observed that it was no mere coincidence that the ceremony should take place soon after *Tisha B'Av*, linking destruction with construction.

Mr. L. I. Hershkovitz replied for the residents, and Rabbi Gamliel of the Yemenite community led memorial prayers.

The delegation, which represents 7,000 N.Y. organizations, unions and *landsmanschaften* with 900,000 members, consists of Mr. Walinsky, president of the International Pocket Book Workers Union; Mr. Gilmovsky; Mr. Max Gaft, vice-president of the Workmen's Circle; Mr. Max Weiss, labour editor, and Mrs. Weiss; Mr. H. Seidenberg of the United Galician Jews; Mr. Joseph Kitay of the David-Horodoker Organization; Mr. Meyer Weiss of the Krovover Fraternal Society, and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. M. Storkman of the Day and Morning Journal; and Mr. I. Szmulevics of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Eight other similar ceremonies will be attended by this delegation in every part of the country.

Attorneys Clash In J'lem Bombing Trial

Prosecution witnesses began to testify yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court in the case of Mordechai Freund, David Blau and Dov Parshan, who are charged with conspiracy to bomb the Education Ministry building in Jerusalem.

The atmosphere in the courtroom was tense as Mr. J. Margovsky of the Education Ministry and Constable Rosenthal gave testimony. They were frequently interrupted by procedural wrangles between the attorneys for the defence and the prosecution.

Earlier in the day the three accused pleaded not guilty to all charges brought against them. *(Itim)*

Trade Union Congress May Dissolve

NAZARETH, Thursday. — To be or to be no more will be the main subject of the sixth annual convention of the Communist-sponsored Trade Union Congress here tomorrow.

It is learned that the Executive Committee will propose dissolution of the Congress which has become moribund following the admission of Arab workers to the Histadrut Trade Unions Department. Since then, 228 workers have resigned from the Congress.

Neighbours Save Wife

HADERA, Thursday. — A 35-year-old resident of the Yemenite quarter in Pardess Hanna who has two wives and six children was arrested on charges of attempting to strangle his second wife yesterday.

She was saved by neighbours who rushed to the spot when they heard screams. One of the neighbours was badly injured while interfering.

New Bus Line in J'lem

A new bus line, 18, will operate in Jerusalem, beginning on Sunday, between 6.15 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. along the following route: Katamon A, B, and C, Rehov Gaza, Terra Sancta, King George Avenue, Ben Yehuda, Jaffa up to the Generali Building, Mahane Yehuda and Romema.

The return route will be: Romema, Mahane Yehuda, King George Avenue, Rehov Gaza and Katamon A.

MAU MAU. — Mau Mau casualties in the past two months were 731 killed and 223 wounded and captured, the Kenya Legislative Council Secretary has announced. Security forces and civilian casualties were less than a fifth of these figures, he said.

Court Ordered Shimshon To Pay Old Claim

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— A court case which lasted five years was settled today when the District Court ruled that the Shimshon Cement Works at Hartuv should pay a local engineer IL.62,500 for his services to the factory.

The plaintiff, Mr. Moshe Ayoun, had a contract with the firm whereby they agreed to pay him 5% of the value of all machinery he purchased for the Works, and issue him shares in the Company.

He had gone abroad repeatedly during World War II and had at last managed to buy the machinery, but the company in 1948 failed to pay him.

Judge S. Kassan ruled that Shimshon shares worth IL.12,655, another 1,148 shares in a subsidiary company and IL.2,000 salary—should be claimed when the plant begins production.

Shimshon was also ordered to pay IL.3,125 fees to Mr. M. Caspi, Mr. Ayoun's lawyer. This is one of the highest payments for legal fees ever imposed by an Israel court. Shimshon was represented by Mr. Y. Fraenkel.

KIBBUTZ EXPELS 18

Eighteen members of Kibbutz Gazit, in the Lower Galilee, who refused to join the fight against the Left Socialists, were expelled on Monday following a referendum, it is learned.

The expelled are graduates of the Hashomer Hatzair Movement of Argentina.

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Iraq Deports Jewish Family to Cyprus

By SHAHE GUEBENLIAN,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — A Jewish family of four was deported here by the Iraqi authorities yesterday after spending four months in a Baghdad concentration camp.

Mr. Haim Eliezer, 70-year-old head of the family, told the Israel Consulate here that the Iraq police arrested his daughter, Habiba Madeleine, four months ago and charged her with being a Communist. She was sentenced to nine years in prison.

Soon afterwards — Mr. Eliezer went on — the police arrested the rest of his family, his wife, Georgia, and his two sons, Yusef, 24, and Benjamin, 19, and put them in a concentration camp. They were taken from there yesterday by armed police and placed aboard a Cyprus-bound aircraft.

Before leaving Iraq, the deportees were deprived of their Iraqi nationality and given *laissez passer* documents.

With the Eliezer family came another deportee, 22-year-old Ezra Yacub Jaraj, who said he had just been released after a six-year prison sentence. He was jailed in 1947 on charges of Communism.

All five deportees were given a five-day transit visa by the Cyprus authorities. They are being looked after by the Israel Consulate here prior to their departure for Israel on Friday.

Their air passage from Baghdad to Lydda was booked by the Iraqi authorities at the expense of the Jewish Community. This is the second group of deportees from Iraq, the first group, ten persons, passed through on July 7.

Father Hid Child, Mother Claims

A father who allegedly hid his seven-year-old son from his former wife was yesterday asked by the High Court, sitting in Jerusalem, to show cause why he should not return the child to his mother. The child yesterday celebrated his seventh birthday.

In her application to the Court, Mrs. Lea Stern, of 20 Rehov 121, Jaffa, stated that the child was given into her sole care following her divorce from Mr. Zvi Davidowitz three years ago.

She claimed that on July 9, the child was taken from his school, and that the police, upon being notified, told her that the father admitted taking the child and hiding him. She further charged that the police refused to force the father to return the child.

Several months ago Mr. Davidowitz applied to a Rabbinical Court for an order granting him custody of the child, but this Court has yet made no ruling other than that he should be allowed to visit the child.

The High Court was composed of Justices Olshan, Acting President, Assaf and Agranat.

(Itim)

AT THE END of September, a memorial meeting will be held to mark the 10th anniversary of the occasion when the Jewish population of Denmark was saved from the Nazis through the efforts of the Danish and Swedish peoples. Those interested in participating should contact, before August 1, Mr. W. Braun, 3 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem, telephone 62010.

Unemployment Down By 1,150 in June

Unemployment declined in June, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday.

The average daily unemployment in June was 15,850 as compared with 17,000 in May, a reduction of 1,150.

Of the 41,500 persons who made use of the Labour Exchanges in June, 31,365 were unskilled workers.

In addition, there were 3,872 building workers, 2,534 industrial workers, 1,883 clerical workers and 1,021 transport workers.

Negba Brings 278 French Boys and Girls

HAIFA, Thursday. — Voluble French chatter and laughter filled the passenger hall at the port this morning, after the s.s. Negba disembarked 278 boys and girls from 12 to 18 from France, accompanied by their leaders. They will spend a six-week holiday in Israel.

Another five come from Belgium and one from Luxembourg.

The trip was organized by the Zionist Federation of France, whose secretary accompanied the group, and the Jewish Agency's Youth Department.

About 20 of the youngsters will join their relatives here, 43 will be the guests of Neve Hadassah, and the rest will go to settlements.

The Negba also brought 90 immigrants, mostly from North Africa.

Among the arrivals was Nathan Rappaport, the noted sculptor.

Admiral Heads Visiting U.S. Jewish Veterans

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — A 13-man delegation from the Jewish War Veterans Association of America, headed by Vice-Admiral Solomon Isquith, arrived by El Al today for a short visit. The members include Mr. Altfeld, former Senator from Maryland.

The visitors were met at the Airport by representatives of the Israel Association of Ex-Servicemen and of the Soldiers Welfare Committee. Admiral Isquith, who has served in the U.S. Navy for 32 years, and is the only Jew of that rank, said that the Association has 100,000 members.

Since its inception in 1886 some 900,000 Jewish ex-servicemen have been enrolled in it.

The Association has done much to help the Tel Hashomer Hospital, and is now planning a large fund-raising campaign to help the construction of a medical research centre there.

They visitors will call on Prime Minister Ben Gurion in Tel Aviv at noon tomorrow, and will be received by President Ben-Zvi on Monday. They will call on the Mayor of Jerusalem at 9.30 tomorrow morning.

N. Y. EYE SPECIALIST LECTURES HERE

Professor M. Berliner, noted eye-specialist of New York University and Bet Israel Hospital, delivered two guest lectures before the Israel Society of Opthalmologists in Jerusalem last week.

Dr. Berliner visited Israel on invitation of the society, and has donated to the Hadassah-University Medical School optical apparatus used in his special field, biomicroscopy of the eyes.

New Riots Reported In Saxony Mines

BERLIN, Thursday.—The Soviet Zone Government has rushed police and army units to the Saxony uranium mines to crush a new anti-Communist uprising which local police were unable to cope with, according to the official U.S. High Commission newspaper today.

The paper said, "serious clashes" took place between miners and police over the weekend. On Monday, several units of the Barracks People's Police were sent to the area, near the Czechoslovak border.

It said that 200 miners were arrested for "rebellion" and "inciting to provocation."

The Northwest German Radio said last night that a state of emergency had again been imposed in Zwickau, near the Czechoslovak frontier, and Goerlitz, near the Polish frontier.

The radio, in an unconfirmed report, said that Soviet troops were keeping a strict guard along the borders because of recent riots in Poland and Czechoslovakia. *(Reuter, UP)*

212 American Bodies Declared Subversive

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Attorney General Herbert Brownell has added 20 organizations to the 192 already declared subversive.

The additions include the American Committee to Survey Labour Conditions in Europe; American Poles for Peace; the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defence Committee; Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange; Council of Greek Americans; National Committee for the Freedom of the Press; Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee, and the Russian-American Society.

KAPLAN HOSPITAL OPENS BEFORE 8,000

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The new Kaplan Hospital of Kupat Holim was officially opened this evening when two nurses raised the State and labour flags while drums rolled and bugles sounded.

Heading the 8,000 persons who came from all parts of the country to attend the ceremony were Knesset Speaker J. Sprinzak; Labour Minister Golda Myerson; Health Minister J. Serlin; Mr. M. Namir, Histadrut Secretary-General; Mr. James Cary, representing the C.I.O., Mr. Bruce McDaniel, T.C.A. Administrator in Israel, members of the Histadrut delegation from the U.S. and Mayors and Local Council chairmen.

Cables in Brief

HOOVER. — Former U.S. President Herbert Hoover, 78, is to head, for the second time, a commission on government reorganization.

REGENT. — The British Government is to amend the Regency Law it has been announced. It is generally believed that the Duke of Edinburgh, husband of the Queen, will replace Princess Margaret, her sister, in the Council which reigns in the absence of the Queen.

ALPS. — The bodies of four Spanish alpinists found dead on Mont Blanc on July 20 were brought down to the Chamonix valley on Wednesday. It is thought that the leader of the four was killed by lightning and the others from cold and exhaustion.

RAYON. — A British firm has won the contract to supply £350,000 of the first continuous rayon spinning machinery for Egypt. The plant will begin production early next year with a daily output of two tons of continuous filament yarn. Production should rise to seven-and-a-half tons a day.

CLEARED. — A High Court at Calle, North Germany, has acquitted Ukrainian-born Olga Larissa Robine of all charges of trying to set up a spy network in West Germany for the Soviet Union. She claimed the Soviets forced her to enter West Germany to spy.

FOURTH TEST SCORE

LEEDS, Thursday. — The England score stood at 98 for 3 when rain stopped play on the first day of the fourth test match against Australia at the Headingly ground here today.

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Special Concert
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Personal Notices

STEFAN E. PORGES and YAEL INGE
(nee Winterfeldt)
are happy to announce the birth of their
DAUGHTER
KAREN-SHELLY, a sister to Amos.
Tel Aviv, July 22, 1953

MR. & MRS. BEZALEL BEN-HAIM
take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the
Bar Mitzva of their son Eliahu
on Tuesday, July 28, 1953.
Reception from 6—10 p.m. at Beth Ha'am Hall, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.

Miri Krakovsky Jochanan Magnus
Married
TEL AVIV, JULY 28, 1953.

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MARRIED
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RENE RECHNITZ MIRJAM RECHNITZ
(nee Stoessel)
MARRIED
5 Rehov Weisel, Tel Aviv.
July 22, 1953

Mr. & Mrs. A. TUCHMAN Tel Aviv
Mr. & Mrs. J. SAVIN Detroit, Michigan
are happy to announce the marriage of their children
Reuven Bar-Levav and Sylvia
Detroit, July 22, 1953.

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MR. BARUCH JAGLOM
on the death of his beloved wife
Mrs. Esther (Fira) Jaglom
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THE LAVON REPORT

It is the natural tendency of all Government departments to expand, and Israel is no exception. There is so much still to do; and time presses. The Knesset grinds out new laws and many of them require additional staff for their enforcement. But Israel, like every other country, must cut its expenditure to suit its revenue. In times of depression and declining revenues, expenditures must also be cut, not rigidly by an overall percentage but by careful weeding out — a thankless task which Mr. Lavon and his Committee had ably shouldered.

What are the results achieved? Briefly, out of 29,000 civil service posts (excluding police, teachers and hospital nurses), 3,227 are to be suppressed. Of the holders of these posts 2,843 have already been released. Most of those still to be retrenched are in Haifa Port and the Treasury. On the subject of Haifa Port, the Lavon Report is somewhat plaintive about the failure of the Minister of Communications to fulfill his undertaking to reduce staff in his own way. But, in both Ministries, the recommended reductions will have to be made—a painful process. It is good that the Civil Servants' Association has cooperated in this process so far, while ensuring that there is no victimization and that proper principles are employed for assessing redundancy and for re-employing those retrenched officials who have special claims on Government (war invalids, for example).

But the most valuable part of the Lavon Report deals with the re-examination of whole Government services, with recommendations in many cases for their reorganization. In all Governments, agencies tend to proliferate and duplicate each other. The Report, for example, dealt at length with the Government motor transport service, and as a result, the Service has been disbanded. All Civil Servants below a certain grade must use the railway (how strangely reminiscent of the Mandatory regime!). Government goods from the ports will be cleared by the Railways themselves. The number of Civil Servants "required" to maintain a motor car for their official duties (and eligible for allowances in its respect) has been severely cut.

In some cases, the splitting up of services was recommended. For example, the Government Printer is to become only the Government Publisher, while the Government Printing Press (which formerly was part of his department) is to become a State Company. In other cases the Report recommends the unification of services, such as the three separate Custodians of Property, the several School Lunch Services, the several Registration of Population Departments (not all yet amalgamated in the new joint services).

In yet another series of cases, the Lavon Report confines a service to one Ministry and abolishes the muscling-in by other Ministries. For example, only the Ministry of Labour is to deal with Technical Education; the Ministry of Agriculture with Agricultural Education; the Ministry of Education with Kindergartens — all very logical.

The Report recommends the setting up of a small highly skilled unit to enforce its findings. One thing meanwhile is clear. Organization and Methods officers can prevent waste within a department: but inter-Ministerial duplication can only be checked at Cabinet level. And Mr. Lavon, as a Cabinet Minister, has exercised his authority with wisdom and effectiveness.

The Working Week

By S. Eliabu

Diplomacy and Demonstrations

THE announcement of the renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union came only a week after the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was transferred to Jerusalem, and only about 24 hours after the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State (Middle East) told a Congressional Committee that the Arabs would get much more military aid than Israel. It was an open secret that the U.S. arms shipment was a token of friendship to the Arabs, as nobody seriously believed that the Arabs could organize an effective defense system against some major act of agression. Till now the Arabs had tended to exploit the breach between Israel and the Soviet Union to illustrate that Moscow was now turning towards the Arabs and Washington would do better spending more money on them and less on Israel.

When the news of the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union spread quickly after 7 p.m. on Monday, there were many who were still sceptical, though not because it was so exceedingly surprising: rumour of an impending renewal had circulated in the press since Moscow freed the 15 doctors arrested just before Stalin's death. Such reports were so frequently published that when on Saturday there was a leakage somewhere in Central Europe and the Associated Press carried a story that April 20 was the date for the formal resumption of relations, it was treated very much like one of the usual stories and given little space in most papers. At a Press luncheon in Jerusalem on Sunday when Mr. Sharett was asked for news about relations with Russia, he replied that he preferred "not to compete with the prophets."

Moves in Sofia

The Ministerial Committee on Security and Foreign Affairs, however, had been informed of the developments a few days previously, and the actual date was disclosed to the Cabinet at its weekly meeting on Sunday. The Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee was specially summoned on Monday afternoon, and the Press was given the information, in the form of copies of the exchange of notes between Mr. Sharett and Mr. Moltov, only shortly before the "release" time agreed between Jerusalem and Moscow.

The first moves towards resumption of relations came about in a rather unexpected way. Shortly after the Soviet "peace offensive" began, Mr. B. Razin (formerly Resnick, of Jerusalem) Counsellor of the Israel Legation in Sofia, received a telephone call from the Polish Minister to Bulgaria. He was returning to Russia on leave, the Minister said, and would like to say good-bye. Mr. Razin fixed the time for the "courtesy call" wondering why a Minister, going on only a short vacation, found it necessary to call on a mere Legation Counsellor.

The Polish Minister duly arrived, talked about weather, theatre and similarly conventional and neutral subjects. As he was leaving, he asked somewhat tentatively whether Israel did not think that it was time to restore relations with the Soviet Union. Yes, that would certainly be most welcome, Mr. Razin said, but what could one do about it? Well, perhaps you will see the Soviet Ambassador here about it, the Polish Minister suggested.

Cables were exchanged between Sofia and Tel Aviv, Mr. Gershon Avner, Charge d'Affairs of the Israel Legations in Budapest and Sofia was posted on the new developments, and when the Polish Minister returned from short leave in Warsaw, he was again approached and later arranged for the first meeting between Mr. Avner and the Soviet Ambassador. There was not much discussion about the basic question: both sides agreed that relations should be resumed. The rest of the time was spent in wording the formal exchange of letters to be published.

On each major point, each side had to consult his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (coded, transmitted, decoded, discussed, reply drafted, coded, dispatched and decoded again.) It was several weeks before final agreement was reached, particularly over "Paragraph 3" of Mr. Sharett's letter reaffirming that Israel would refrain from committing any hostile acts against the Soviet Union.

Immediately following simultaneous announcements in Jerusalem and Moscow, speculations began about three questions: who would be the envoys, where would be the seat of the Soviet Mission in Israel, and what rank would the Missions have.

The day following the announcement, Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv, the last Israel Minister to Moscow, conferred with Mr. Sharett and it was rumoured that he would be sent to fill the Moscow post again. The most delicate question was whether a diplomat who had been asked "to leave as soon as possible" could in all propriety be nominated again for the same Capital? On the other hand, would not such a step signify that everything was back to normal again?

Legation Vacant

As to the housing of the Mission in Moscow, Israel had little to worry: the Soviet Foreign Ministry has a special department which provides housing for foreign diplomats and their Missions. Moreover members of the Israel basketball team, which recently visited Moscow, passed the building which formerly housed the Israel legation, and noticed that it was still unoccupied. But the main question of interest was whether the Russian Mission would be in Tel Aviv, in line with the attitude of the Western Powers, or in line with the reports that the Soviets were against any plans for international supervision in Jerusalem. Any such supervision would, according to Moscow, only strengthen Western influence in the Middle East. Many here were sure the Russians would come straight to Jerusalem, and some evening papers predicted that Soviet diplomats would live in the suburb of Ein Karem, where there is also a large Russian monastery.

Relations between Israel and the Soviet Bloc half a year ago, kept the respective missions at the Ministerial rank, or below that of the American, British and French legations here. Current speculation has it that when the formal exchange of diplomats (due within two months,) takes place, talks about raising the missions to Ambassadorial rank would begin.

Bill Protested

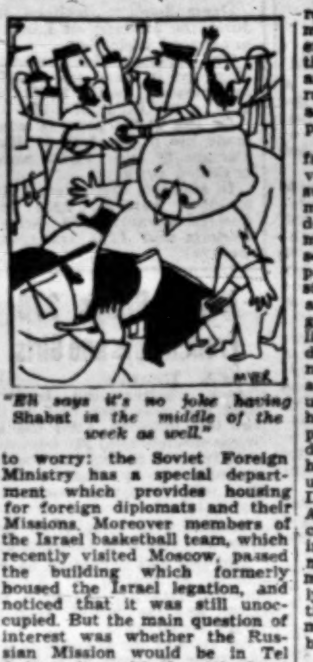
The National Service bill for girls exempt from military service on religious grounds, was passed by the Knesset in first reading by an overwhelming majority of 59 votes (Mapai, General Zionists, Mapam) against the six votes of Agudat Yisrael and the Communists. The Mizrahi and the Hapoel Hamizrahi, are Coalition partners, but under pressure abstained.

This impressive majority in favour of the Bill, (which provides for service in civilian jobs, such as orphanages, hospitals, ma'barot etc, for girls too orthodox to wear uniform and accept military discipline) in the Knesset which has four Orthodox parties, underlined the fact that street demonstrations, will drilled as they may be, do not always give an accurate picture of public opinion. During the Knesset discussion of the Bill on Wednesday afternoon Orthodox men and youths collected in the Geula quarter. The demonstration had received the required police permission and streets were cordoned off, traffic diverted, and hundreds of police alerted. Jerusalem police officers, headed by District Superintendent Levi Abrahami, moved among the crowds, from time to time picking out a few known trouble makers, and advising them to make themselves scarce as quickly as possible. The demonstration, which passed without any major incident, brought a number of facts into the foreground:

Bad Feeling

Judging by the talk in the crowds watching the demonstration, it appeared that there was an unbridgable gap between the Orthodox minority and the rest of the population, particularly the younger generation, which simply does not comprehend the world in which the Orthodox community lives. Many watched the procession, prayers and ceremonies, as they would the religious exercises of some exotic tribe. Their expressions and remarks evidenced strong feeling but the Orthodox, on the other hand, do not seem to comprehend that their behaviour is creating an atmosphere of intense dislike against them.

The thousands of women who had served or are serving in the Army, as well as their parents, friends or husbands are wondering why nothing positive is being done to refute accusations of immorality among those girls who do their share in the national duty. The Orthodox groups have to some extent succeeded in making people believe that it was *not* proper for a good girl to serve in the Army.



"Eli says it's no joke having Shabat in the middle of the week as well."

Cairo Calms Down

By M. J. GORDON

CAIRO. —

IT is not yet clear what reservations must be made in accepting the first Egyptian announcements about Mr. Caffery's note to the Nagib Government. Certainly the Egyptian public has been led to believe that America is wholeheartedly with Egypt in the Anglo-Egyptian issue, the implication being that the American Government will now bring pressure to bear on London to climb down in the Canal dispute.

Egyptians are particularly cock-a-hoop in that they think it is a distinct slap in the face for Sir Winston Churchill whom they picture as now being forced to decide to loosen his grip on the Canal in order to retain American cooperation on wider world questions.

British people here take the view that the Anglo-American front cannot have been breached so seriously as seems to be indicated by the terms which the Egyptian newspapers attribute to the American Embassy's note. But it is also true to say that for some considerable time many Britishers in Egypt have regarded the activities of Mr. Jefferson Caffery, the American Ambassador in Cairo, as being ambiguous, to say the least.

The Egyptian Government has also been encouraged by the apparently pro-Egyptian attitude adopted by Labour members of the House of Lords and by left-wing papers in Britain.

Both the former labour Lord Chancellor, Earl Jowitt, and Lord Stanagate were prominent figures in the Lord's discussions. Lord Stanagate, it is well remembered here, headed the 1946 British delegation to the conferences requested by the Egyptians in the previous December to discuss the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, the term of which is now well fixed at 1956. During his stay in Egypt Lord Stansgate gave the impression of being sympathetic toward Egypt (the delegate was appointed by the Attlee Government) and he has taken many opportunities in succeeding years to re-emphasize his views.

But British observers here are pointing out that the Egyptians will be making a mistake if they think that there is in Britain an overwhelming body of opinion favourable to the Egyptian cause. In general, it may be admitted that the labour opposition and their fellow thinkers are more strongly in favour of British evacuation from the Zone than the conservatives and right-wingers. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, is generally recognized to be one of these right-wing diehards and his own personal exploits in the Nile Valley have, over the past century, served to fortify his soldierly belief that the base must be held. He has the support here of service chiefs and military thinkers and it is generally believed that whatever the State Department in Washington may feel the Pentagon is closer to the British viewpoint than to the Egyptian.

Avoiding Trouble

It seems probable that the Government will see to it that whatever verbal fireworks may be let off during the anniversary celebrations there will be no serious trouble in the streets. Leading Egyptians, including the Government, are well aware of the British mood and they feel certain in their own minds that should serious trouble blow up involving British lives and property the British forces would not stand aside as they did in January of last year.

It must be added that the consideration which is being extended to British subjects does not apply to those such as Maltese and Cypriots who are not from the British Isles themselves. Many of them have worked long and loyally for the British and much pressure is being brought to bear on those who are thought to possess information which the Egyptian intelligence service would like to acquire. Many are in custody.

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Waste Through 'Relief'

Empty Units Await Settlers

By ELIEZER LIVNEH, M.K.

THE Government continues to "create" relief works and invest monies collected from the public, including the Property Tax and the income Tax advance payment.

In the first place, it must be clear that not all public works are relief works. A road paved to transport potash and phosphates does not fall under this category; it is a means towards facilitating production, the transport of quarry equipment, the erection of factory buildings, and the like. Without such a road it would be impossible to sell the quarry products or to bring them to the industrial processing site.

What applies to the transport of quarry products applies also to agriculture. A feeder road to a new agricultural settlement is a vital need for agricultural production, not less important than cows and tractors. A settlement, in most cases, prefers to have less machines and a better road; the land may be worked by using other methods for lack of machinery, but lacking a road adds to the difficulties of transporting the produce to the market. It also increases difficulties during an emergency.

No New Aspects

Relief works are not characterized by the fact that they are implemented by a public authority, such as the Government, or by the fact that a large section of the public benefits without additional expenditure (such as roads or afforestation). The distinguishing characteristic is that they are not necessary for the immediate production process i.e. they add nothing to the present production of commodities.

There is no doubt that relief works of the above mentioned type not only do not solve the employment problem but bring about an increase in unemployment, a waste of Government and public funds and put a serious brake on the process of integrating immigrants.

The source of unemployment in this country may be traced to the lack of means of production in relation to increased immigration, and the high cost of production which impairs our ability to compete in foreign markets. Relief works add nothing to the value or quality of means of production, nor do they create new commodities. On the other hand, they help to increase the tax burden, and this additional burden ultimately settles down on existing production by increasing costs and making sale at home and abroad more difficult. High prices thus cause a contraction of the market, and this in turn causes restriction of labour and unemployment.

Thus, the more we resort to relief works, we not only make no contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem but even aggravate it by increasing the army of unemployed.

Relief works, in addition to aggravating the unemployment situation, are also conducive to an aimless waste of productive values. A person employed in relief works, even if he is given a senseless job of a slovenly nature, must receive more than an unemployed person on the dole. This, however, is not the main difference between relief works and the dole. In addition to wages paid out in relief works, it is necessary to invest in machines, spare parts, fuel and services. All this might be more usefully harnessed to the production of necessary goods, a part of which is now being purchased with foreign currency which could be put to better use in development and production projects.

Human Aspects

Perhaps the most negative characteristic of relief works lies in their weakening of a person's will to learn a trade; and the crystallisation of surplus population in the larger towns where there is little prospect of finding employment in productive labour.

An immigrant who is unemployed knows that he must assure his future by moving to another place and trying his hand at various types of work. But the immigrant on relief work succumbs to the fallacy that he has "arrived" and that his present mode of living will continue. He is not inclined to make an effort to learn a trade (or to encourage his son to do so); he does not agree to leave the city; hence, there is no incentive for agricultural work and settlement.

When the Government, at the beginning of 1952, cut relief works, a serious town-to country movement, spring up and the dearth of candidates for settlement disappeared. When, however, the Government reintroduced relief works during this year, the movement ceased and an acute lack of candidates for settlement was felt.

At a session of the Agency Executive at the beginning of July, the Minister of Finance announced that at least 2,000 units were waiting for settlers. Because of the lack of settlers — not because of the lack of funds — he was obliged, as Director of the Agency's Settlement Department, to cut down the scope of new settlement for 1953.

Absurd State

Matters have thus reached an absurd state. The transfer of tens of thousands of persons to agriculture is the only real way out of the unemployment tangle, but the State is unable to find enough candidates for settlement, even when it has the means at its disposal. And the Histadrut Labour Council, at its Kfar Saba Conference, came to the conclusion that the reintroduction of relief works was to be blamed for this preposterous situation.

Under present conditions, relief works have become an anti-economic, anti-social and anti-Zionist factor. The quicker we succeed in eliminating them the better for the unemployed and the State. Care must be taken, of course, that no single veteran settler or new immigrant — go hungry. But this can be ensured by temporary forms of assistance. It is a cheaper and more purposeful course than all kinds of relief works.

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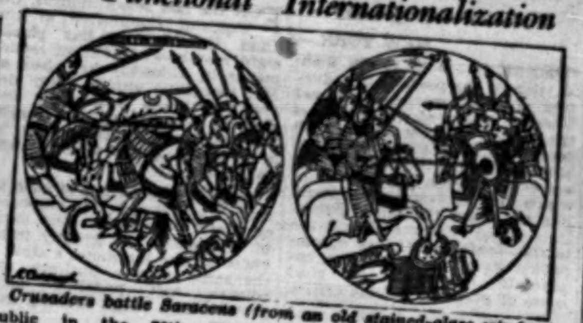
PRECEDENT IN JERUSALEM

Crusader King Tried 'Functional' Internationalization

By SRAYA SHAPIRO



Crusaders battle Saracens (from an old stained-glass window).

THE functional internationalization of Jerusalem's Holy Places is hardly a new idea. It was tried at least once, and it worked well enough for about 12 years, but was not attempted again for six centuries. It was the idea of the Sicilian-born German Emperor Frederik II. The excommunicated Crusader, signed a treaty in Jaffa on February 18, 1229 with the Moslem ruler of Damascus, under which the Christians were given the administration of a demilitarized Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, while the Moslems retained the right of access to and worship in the Mosque of Omar and their other Holy shrines. The Moslems also retained independent jurisdiction under a Kadi.

It is now of little importance that the treaty of Jaffa was mourned in Damascus and denounced by the West as treason to the Christian cause. No Christian prelate attended the coronation of Frederik in the Holy Sepulchre as King of Jerusalem. A politician of Frederik's brand was, probably, more aware than the religious fanatics of his time, that the Jaffa treaty was the best one could hope for in a country where the population remained predominantly Moslem, and which was run by a handful of not-too-bright mounted knights.

Where Frederik was wrong, however, was in the assumption that the Levant was a Sleeping Princess.

The Khorassan Turks, driven out by Ghengis Khan's bands, were called upon by the ruler of Egypt to attack his rival in Damascus. It was then that the Palestinian Christian princes allied themselves with their former enemies. The Turks, unable to conquer the Crusaders' citadels, turned towards Jerusalem and ransacked its Holy Places. (The Frankish army was later massacred near Gaza.).

Frederik attributed this disaster to the "foolishness" of the Palestinian princes, who turned their cards against the Sultan of Cairo, Frederik's friend. French historians — headed by René Grousset — have lately attributed the downfall of the Crusaders' states to the fact that their rulers failed to understand one basic principle: that the only chance of survival for the Jerusalem Kingdom was to play on the traditional rivalry between Syria and Egypt.

British students of the Middle East, until recently, played down any mention of the territorial differences between the Islam. The "Unity" of the Arab World (which had never been maintained except by force, and for short periods only) became a dogma with the British public in the 20th century. Sponsored by the able writings of Lawrence and Storrs, and inspired by General Clayton, chief of the Arab Bureau in Cairo during the First World War. Those men sincerely believed — one fails to see on what ground — that Arab unity, once achieved, would play the British game without faltering. American students of the subject, repeat, more often than not, the general ideas of the British in the 20s, and their best and most informed writers seem to be foreigners like Professor George Lenczowski.

One may however, detect a difference of attitude between the British and Americans. While the British seem to enjoy among the Arabs "The History Uncontaminated," — which is a false presumption — the Americans appear to disregard history altogether, a big enough error with regard to Europe, but even more so in Asia, for here, historical precedent counts. Not to be followed blindly, but as a guide and warning in devising future policy.

The historic precedent in the case of Frederik's internationalization of Jerusalem seems to indicate very clearly that no Holy City must remain undefended.

German Rift in M.E.

By LEO HEIMAN

A SERIOUS rift between the Nazis in the Middle East was revealed last week by Lieutenant Robert Brandenberg, formerly of the Wehrmacht's 46th Infantry Division and now of Jordan's Arab Legion, who came home to Osnabruck, Germany, on four weeks leave.

Brandenberg, a prisoner in a British P.O.W. camp in Egypt when the Arabs attacked Israel in 1948, was smuggled out by an underground Nazi organization and brought to Beirut. The underground organization's Beirut office, calling itself German Prisoners' Committee, was run by Count von Hardenberg and recruited Nazi officers for service with the Arab armies.

Later on, the Beirut branch was taken over by the Damascus Nazi office, run by former Gestapo officers and SS men. Count von Hardenberg was forced to leave the Lebanon and in 1949 set up a rival German Committee in Amman to recruit Nazi officers and technicians for the Hashemite armies of Transjordan and Iraq. The Central Committee of Germans in the Middle East in Cairo (now under SS-General Otto Remer) naturally took exception to Hardenberg's step and issued an ultimatum to disband the rival Amman Committee. Von Hardenberg refused, and in July, 1949, two notorious Nazi war criminals arrived from Syria in Amman. The criminals were SS-Colonel Rauff, former chief of the Gestapo in Milan and wanted for the murder of at least 3,000 Jews and Italians, and Waffen-SS Major Kriebel. They kidnapped von Hardenberg and brought him to Alexandria where he was murdered. Brandenberg was also repeatedly threatened, but he hopes that by disclosing the threats in the German press, he will be left alone.

According to Brandenberg, the rift among the Germans in the M.E. has now assumed serious proportions. The Germans serving with Transjordan and Iraqi forces try to present themselves as professional soldiers with no interest in politics. They also try to disassociate themselves from the Gestapo-run German missions to Cairo and Damascus, which are led by such notorious war criminals as Remer and Skorzeny in Egypt and Rauff and Sauvant in Syria.

Nazis Take Over

Skorzeny, now in charge of the German Mission to Egypt, has insulted General Farmbacher, formerly the nominal Chief of Mission. Farmbacher complained to Nagib, but Nagib took Skorzeny's side and General Farmbacher is leaving shortly for Germany, together with Generals von Munzel and von Ravenstein.

In their place, Skorzeny and Remel have recruited SS-Colonel Ernst Wilhelm Springer and Colonel Ernst Zolling. Zolling was chief of intelligence and security branches in Rommel's Afrika Korps. He is now Nagib's personal adviser on intelligence and security matters. Adenauer's Federal Government is also purposely helping to widen the growing rift among the Nazis in the Middle East, by announcing that all former Wehrmacht generals and colonels will be eligible for pensions, bonuses and posts in the new German Army if they return to Germany before December 31, 1953.

ROLLING DOWN TO RIO

Life on an Israel Cargo Ship

By LUTZ WOLFF

S.S. AKKO, Norfolk, Va.— ARRIVED early this morning. Now loading coal for Rio de Janeiro, with a stop-over in Port of Spain, Trinidad, for fuel, water and provisions. They load 10,000 tons of coal here in nine hours. Negroes with calm faces stand next to the hatches, hold small gadgets in their hands, push little buttons; giant cranes and chutes move around like toys, and the coal rolls out into the holds.

Everything is covered with coal dust; it creeps in everywhere, into the cabins and into the saloon, into the galley and into the food, into the bunks and into your clothes. Everybody aboard is short tempered, fights and arguments break out over nothing, all are impatient to get out to sea again. The deck gang, now as black as the negroes that work the coal chutes, close the hatches as soon as they are full and get them ready for sea. They curse and complain. The Bos'n laughs and tells them: "Never mind, boys, wait till you get to Rio and get a load of those Brazilian bimbos, then you'll forget all about the coal in Norfolk."

The ship is loaded now and deep in the water. The hatches are closed and the sailors starting to clean her up. The boys come and ask for an extra meal on account of the hard and dirty work. Storekeeper Amos goes down to the storeroom and brings up a sausage, tomatoes and orange juice. But they only shout: "What, salami again?" and later, when they have time for a break, they are too tired to eat and leave most of it.

Mordechai, one of the firemen, comes in, scrounges a cigarette and wants to know about the women in Trinidad. Will there be shore leave? Will there be money? I tell him that I don't know; He is disappointed and walks away. A few minutes later he is back and says: "You know what is love?" I say yes. He says: "I love too much one bachura in Tel Aviv. I cannot eat, I cannot sleep. I must drink. Give me please one bottle of cognac." I give him a drink. He accepts it grudgingly, walks away and says: "You don't know what is love."

THE old ship, with 10,000 tons of coal in her belly, rides nicely. The decks are washed down, the ship is clean again, the sea is blue and the weather is fine. It gets warmer with every turn of the engine, we are steaming South to Trinidad. It is *Shabbat*, a day of rest for everyone except the men on watch, cooks, stewards and messboys. Horrible sounds come out of the galley, but its only Zvi, the second cook, frying sausages and singing Hungarian love songs. In the saloon the portholes are open, the sun is streaming in, it looks pleasant and bright. There are pictures on the wall showing scenes of Israel. The tables are covered with red and white checker table cloths. Maurice, the saloon steward, is setting the tables for breakfast and is trying hard to cover up the grease and coffee spots with plates, ashtrays and salt and pepper shakers.

The Chief Engineer comes in and Maurice says aside: "Oiva voi, he is sober, that's bad." Maurice is a new immigrant from Rumania and knows only a few words of English. He and the old Chief don't get along very well. The Chief is an American, speaks only English and likes a drink now and then. When he is drunk he loves everybody, but this morning is the Chief's sober period and Maurice is on the alert and extra polite. He fills him up with eggs, sausage, toast and coffee, smiles at him and says: "Is very good, Sir."

Now Vanzetti, our Italian Radio Operator, breezes in, full of pep and smiles and shouts: "Good appetite" (when he leaves he will shout: "Good digestion!") The Chief growls at him and says that he'd bloody well need it with this junk. Vanzetti does not understand one word, gives him a big grin and says: "You know, Chief, today, me putt'e de fatt'e on all de fan on all de shipp'e, good?" But the Chief only gives him a dirty look, shakes his head, raises his hands up and says: "Oh, my God."

AN emergency call from the storeroom; Amos, the storekeeper and Avraham, the messboy are fighting. We rush down and they are really at each other's throats. What's the trouble? Avraham screams: "This *Chamor*, this thick headed idiot who calls himself a storekeeper is telling ME how many bottles of Ama I need. I want two, he tells me one is enough." Amos is near to breaking point, and says weakly: "Go ahead, take 100 bottles, take all the Ama on the ship and see if I care". After some discussion we come to an agreement: Avraham promises to use Ama only for washing dishes and not for scrubbing decks, and we settle for a bottle and a half a day.

STEAMING TO Trinidad.— THE ship settles down to her routine; the sailors on day-work have started their endless rounds of chipping, painting, washing paint, chipping; the others are doing their watches on the bridge and in the Engine Room, four hours on, eight hours off, day in and day out, seven days a week, until there is a break in port. In the evening, now that the weather is fine and warm, some of the boys stretch out on a hatch, then someone plays the mandolin and they sing Israel songs. More often they sit together in the messrooms, play poker for cigarettes, talk and argue. You rarely hear a word about the world outside, news, politics Israel. The talk mainly concerns the ship's internal affairs, the food, the men and about the various possibilities in the next port.

Big News: Chita, the ship's cat has four kittens. She is established on a blanket in a locker, aft. The boys look after her very well. She is surrounded by plates and saucers full of food and milk, enough for 20 cats for a week. Chita is a great favourite aboard, and knows it. She does exactly as she pleases, wanders everywhere, and is treated like a spoiled child. When she fell down an empty hatch in Turkey some time ago and broke her leg, a collection was taken up in a matter of minutes and she was dispatched with a special messenger and taxi to a vet to have her patched up. And now she has four kittens and is spoiled more than ever.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.— HERE about six hours, only long enough to take bunkers, water, fresh fruit and vegetables. Those of the crew who are off-duty go ashore for a couple of hours in the agent's launch. The authorities were against granting shore leave, but the Captain said: "Oh, let them stretch their legs a little, Inspector." The Inspector laughed and agreed after being assured that the fellows would behave and would'nt get drunk. He issued the shore leave passes and the boys scrambled happily down the ladder into the launch and off to shore. At the Customs Jetty they piled into the waiting taxis and the brown-skinned chauffeurs made off without asking foolish questions.

Doing some ship's business at our agent's luxurious air cooled office, then drop in to the Hotel de Paris for a Rum and Coca-Cola and back to the ship.

The crew is back and accounted for, the fuel is in, we have fresh water, they are bringing up the last crate of fresh pineapples and we are off to Rio de Janeiro.

Some mail came: Our schedule now calls for unloading in Rio, then proceeding back up the coast to Surinam, to some small place up the river, way into the interior to load bauxite, from there to return to Trinidad, to complete loading for some ports in the U.S.A. or Canada.

We shall be crossing the Equator in a few days. The boys are preparing for a ceremony; some sort of pool will be rigged up, old bedsheets are being turned into costumes, and rope ends are made into wigs and beards. Leibowitz will appear as Father Neptune and little Uri will assist in baptizing the first trippers. It seems that everybody will be ducking everybody, since practically all the Israelis are down here for the first time, including Neptune-Leibowitz.

SPARKY Vanzetti drops in to borrow a flit gun, or as he puts it: "Excuse please, will you please give me the Pump of the Flit." He stays for a drink and a chat, and tells me confidentially that some Radio messages were exchanged between the Israel Crew and the Union in Haifa. "Maybe trouble," he says.

Wind and weather are against us. The ship is bucking a strong current and is just crawling along at barely six miles an hour. The sky is overcast, the clouds hang low and dark, it is hot and damp. The temperature in the Engine Room is around 125 and the extra rations of fruit juice and lemonade that the Company provides do not help much. We "crossed the line" without taking the slightest notice of it, nobody felt like celebrating anything and the whole Neptunes business was called off.

Time is dragging, the crew is getting restless and discontented. Hush-hush meetings are held aft, disquieting rumors about striking and tying up the ship in Rio de Janeiro are floating around. There is a lot of complaining and moaning. There is no laundry, everyone feels dirty after weeks without clean clothes. No more singing and mandolin playing is heard from the after hatch, there is no more horse play, and no gags have been pulled on the Cook for some time. Even the Captain, usually apart from things up in his quarters, notices something and says: "There is trouble in the air, I can smell it."

Our Captain is a Dutchman of about 65. He is rosy-cheeked, over six feet tall and wears size 19 shirts. He started on sailing ships at the age of fourteen, and has been a captain for nearly thirty years. Nothing ever shocks him or surprises him. When someone comes with trouble or grievances, he listens carefully, puffs his pipe and says: "So?" He usually gets it straightened out. The other day a goofy sailor came rushing up to him on the bridge, waving a piece of fried meat in front of his nose, saying excitedly: "Do you call that steak, Captain?" The old man never moved a muscle. He first took a puff on his pipe, then slowly took the pipe out of his mouth and knocked the ashes out of it; then he put on his glasses, looked the meat over carefully from all sides, then he put his glasses away again, took another puff from his pipe, and only then did he say very slowly and quietly: "I did not call it anything, son. What is the matter with it? It looks *guhd*."

A LOVELY night. It is very quiet on the ship, there is not a sound except the dull beat of the engine and the swash of the sea. The North Star has disappeared down below the horizon and the Southern Cross shines high and bright up in the sky. We have rounded the bend at Pernambuco and are making good time on the last stretch on the road to Rio. As far as we know we shall be the first Israel ship to call at Rio de Janeiro. We want the old tub to look her best when she gets in, and the sailors, stewards and messboys have all been busy.

We are thinking of inviting the Israel Consul in Rio to have lunch with us on board. We want to give him a real treat, and have things nicely set up for him in the Saloon, but there are difficulties. For one thing, Amos reports that there is not a single clean table cloth on the ship, and even Maurice, who is an artist at it, won't be able to cover up all the grease and coffee spots on the old ones. Then there is the question of the oil and vinegar set. Perhaps there should be a shiny silver stand with two crystal bottles in it, but we have only two Coca-Cola bottles which serve as oil and vinegar containers. Maurice says, that's easily solved. He drapes a paper napkin around each bottle and fastens it with a rubber band. "Nice?, Yes?", he says.

Our cup and glass situation is also not so good. We have some water glasses, some green and yellow plastic cups, and a few coloured plastic glasses, which will not easily combine to make a decorative table arrangement. The Captain says: "We will do as *guhd* as possible," and Maurice is sure that everything will be perfect. We shall see . . .

Postmark Washington

JULY 18, 1953

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

AMERICA is an intensely serious country. Anyone who thinks of it in the terms of Hollywood would be grossly deceived. Nowhere in the civilized world is so much time devoted by private citizens to community affairs, to parent-teacher associations, to summer schools and voluntary study groups of all kinds.

Last week I attended one of the most famous of these, the annual session of the Institute of Public Studies at the University of Virginia. This is one of the most beautiful small universities in the world, built in the first quarter of the last century by Thomas Jefferson, in the French classical style adapted to Virginian brick. Here were assembled people from all over the United States — students, housewives, officials, businessmen—to engage in a week of intensive debate upon the affairs of the world.

The proceedings were launched by a speech from Sir Roger Makins, the British Amassador.

But the extent to which Americans appreciate plain speaking was shown in a discussion the next morning on the integration of Europe. A man from the State Department explained the American Government's official policy on the European Defence Community and the importance attached by the United States to the unification of Western Europe, a view which was politely echoed by a representative of Congress and others. Then one of my colleagues, George-Henri Martin, the brilliant correspondent of "France Soir" in Washington, delivered a stinging attack on American policy towards Europe, pointing out how the movement for the European integration had degenerated from a moral cause to being one aspect of American strategic convenience — how to shift from American economic to military aid for Europe had destroyed the moral basis of American leadership, and how American domestic affairs, notably McCarthyism, reacted on American prestige abroad. It was a strong speech in which he pulled no punches, and he was given a cheer by the audience three times as strong, and as prolonged as that given to any other speaker. When this can happen no one, I believe, need have serious doubts about the vitality of American democracy or its capacity for accepting and acting on friendly criticism.

Broadway in the Red

THE New York theatrical season, after five successive years of financial loss, has closed this year after the worst year on record, and with an overall deficit of nearly three million dollars. Compared to Broadway, London and Paris are heaven for the theatrical producer. Of the 54 plays put on during the 1952-53 season, 29 closed with varying degrees of loss, six are still running and may recoup their production cost, and only 13 have made money.

It is true that most of the flops were indifferent plays — with the exception of "Seagulls over Sorrento" — but even so they provided sufficiently adequate entertainment to have ensured their survival in London. A play called "Buttrio Square" closed with a $200,000 loss and a musical "My Darlin' Aida", with a lose of $250,000. On the other hand a musical "Wish You Were Here" by Rodgers and Hammerstein, the only authors with an absolutely sure sense of what the public wants, has made an equivalent amount. Beatrice Lillie's one-girl (or should it be lady) show has made five times its production cost: Emlyn Williams has made twice his production cost on his readings from Dickens; and plays like "The Love of Four Colonels" and "The Time of the Cuckoo" have done well.

Broadway's trouble is production costs which are now so heavy that unless a production, large or small, plays not just to good audiences, but to absolute capacity from the day it opens, it seems certain to lose money. Consequently it is becoming harder and harder to get capital to produce a play. As one experienced theatre man said recently: "Pretty soon you'll have nothing left but Rodgers and Hammerstein. There won't be any Broadway."

Democratic Digest

THE Democratic Party, out of office for the first time in 20 years, and decisively beaten at the polls last year, is anything but downhearted. The Democratic leaders believe that there is an excellent chance of their regaining control of the House of Representatives at next year's mid-term elections, and to prepare for it they have taken the unorthodox course of going into the popular magazine business. This week the first issue of a new monthly called "The Democratic Digest" appeared. It is a sprightly political pamphlet full of amusing cracks at the Republicans, such as this one. "The Republican idea of a bipartisan foreign policy is for Eisenhower to take Taft to Bermuda." According to its Editor, Mr. Clayton Fritchey, who is a well-known and expert journalist, it has more paid subscriptions in advance of publication than any magazine in the history of U.S. publishing.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

The Riviera

FOR many years Bat Yam has been famous for its fenced off insane asylum, but this institution has been thrown into the shadow lately by the fencing off of the beach. In order to get a few notes on the place and to take advantage of the fenced off sun, we went down one Saturday equipped with paper, pencil, swimming trunks and a lebenia bottlefull of olive oil. A friend of ours who works for a Tel Aviv cake shop drove us over in his delivery truck. We were delivered at the crowded ticket booth smelling faintly like a cheese cake. Waiting in line we happened to overhear the coversation of a girl who was very much concerned about the coming beauty queen contest. She didn't look to us like anyone who ought to be concerned about such things. We paid a couple of blue paper notes for our ticket and received a few aluminium coins in change. When we handed our ticket to the gateman he sniffed the air, and for a minute we were afraid he was going to search us to see whether we were trying to smuggle in our own cakes and gazoz. A girl walking in front of us said to her boy friend, "Look how alim Yaacov has got. He works very hard." "Where?" asked the boy. "In the Samson Physical Culture Institute."

Before entering the shower room we stopped at the Valuables Office to deposit our ration book and the bullet that was taken out of our leg. The shower room was clean and crowded. We stepped into the shower of our own accord and overheard our neighbour explaining to his friend, who was making gymnastic grimaces with his legs, "I tell you Beria is done for. You don't know the Russians. Did you read Mohammed Amha? Then what right have you got to say anything?"

The beach was largely occupied by middle-aged people in their twenties. The laughter and shouts didn't indicate that they had had to pay for the privilege. We stepped over several people who were frying themselves in the sun. Some healthy specimens were trying to walk a straight line on their hands. Couples were playing beach tennis. We rubbed ourself with olive oil and somebody sprinkled sand on us as we lay in a beach chair. The horizon was full of legs. One pair of shapely legs said to another, "I told him 'Didi, stop it' so he stopped the car." We decided it was time to take a swim and plunged into the sea of bodies. A woman next to us ducked twice in the water and said "Ai ai!" A young man was trying to teach his girl friend to swim. "Make the same motions you did on the sand," he said. Walking out of the water a curious feeling came over us. We asked somebody where the workers swim. A small stretch of beach beyond the fence was pointed out to us. We were told that there were many rocks there and that whatever sand there was was being removed for construction purposes. Somehow it didn't sound fair to us. We decided to have a chat with one of the beach bosses, but we couldn't find any of them. In the luxurious cafe we found the manager, Mr. Max Azgour, who was wearing dark glasses on his sun-burned face and a white shirt on his sun-burned body. We had hardly introduced ourself when a woman at a nearby table asked a waiter, "Isn't there any oil for the salad?" "We have no oil today," said the waiter. The woman sniffed in the air and remarked, "But I can smell olive oil." We moved away from her and asked Mr. Azgour to tell us something about the cafe-restaurant.

"It belongs to two partners," he said. "Haviv and Halfon." They also own the Istanbul. I'm here just as a manager, but Haviv and Halfon are in the management too, don't forget. Write it down. The company downstairs gets a percentage from us, but we're not getting any percentage from them. We serve three meals a day here. At dinner we have Paul Koslah's band. The one from Li-La-Lo. We hope to finish building in two or three weeks. We'll have a de luxe bar here. Dinner is the nicest thing here. The best society comes over. You know, important people with cars. There's good music, good food, good drinks, dancing and so forth. On Friday and Saturday it's very crowded. We seat 1000 now, but we hope to be able to accommodate up to 2,000. From five to seven we serve afternoon tea which people have in bathing suits. From eight o'clock on dress is obligatory. An entrance ticket costs half a pound. We did this especially to get the right people here at night."

He invited us into a cool room and showed us a long map of the beach pinned on the wall. There were 26 concessions marked for development. A therapeutic institute, a sailing club, a children's swimming pool, tents, rocks, an aquarium, a steam bath, etc. The plan was the work of Mr. Yaacov Ben-Sira whose signature occupied some 20 centimetres of it. We wanted to see the restaurant's menu and Mr. Azgour handed us one in a leather folder. The dishes were listed in French as well as Hebrew. We noticed that *potage Breton* was served for the amazingly cheap price of twenty piastres. We were much less amazed when we saw that it was listed in Hebrew as bean soup. *Jardiniere des legumes* is simply *giuvetch*. The price: twenty five piastres. *Poulet roti* costs a pound eighty plus a ten per cent service charge and ten per cent tax. We didn't insist on sampling the food. We got dressed and went to a place called Yam Cafe outside the beach where we had a lebenia and a salad (with oil). Eighteen piastres.

An Old Friend

At a fish-paste-sandwich dancing party recently we noticed two girls from the teacher's seminary sitting next to a bookcase and looking bored. One of them took down a volume of reproductions, opened it in the middle, and exclaimed, "Hello, Van Gogh!"

World of Colour

One of the daily papers mentioned, a while ago, that the former Russian Legation building in Tel Aviv was being redecorated and repainted "like a beautiful picture" by the famous whitewashers, Koler and Fisher, who had whitewashed the Rumanian Foreign Office and the Opera House in Bucharest. The first chance we had we went to see the beautiful picture and to have a talk with the famous whitewashers. Unfortunately Mr. Fisher had been called to the Reserves and Mr. Koler didn't speak any of our official languages. He suggested, in German, that we have a talk with the architect, Israel Taub. We found Mr. Taub on the main floor which is to be a bank. He was wearing a short-sleeved white shirt and a perforated straw hat. He told us that he had studied in Czechoslovakia and had practiced in Italy, Switzerland and America. He speaks six languages, including Hungarian. Showing us around the building, he said, "People in Israel don't know what colour is. Everybody whitewashes his flat with whitewash. It's a bore. You have no idea what can be done with colour. You wouldn't believe me if I told you that I could paint a plaster wall to look as though it were made of wood or iron." We didn't believe him.

We stopped at a door which was painted brown with touches of gold. "What do you think this door is made of?" he enquired. We could see it was made of wood, but we sank deeply into our thoughts for a second, tapped on the door, and finally said, "It looks like copper." "That's it!" exclaimed the architect enthusiastically. "It looks like copper but it isn't. It's really made of wood. Ha ha. Or take a look at this railing. That's what we call old gold. And the tiles used to be plain white. Now they're gold too." The old gold was greenish with some patches of new gold. "Unbelievable," we said. He pointed out some walls which were painted blue-grey. The paint, which had a very rough texture, stopped half a metre short of the ceiling. "Take a look at this space," he said. "If you paint it with one plain colour, what will you have? Very bad. But here you have plastic material, hand-made. Not with a brush. Smeared on with pieces of cloth. Something very artistic. It looks like marble or plastic. You can wash it and it will last twenty years. It makes a luxurious impression, doesn't it? The price isn't luxurious, though. It's much cheaper and you never get tired of it. It's beautiful and eye-catching. I don't understand why people waste so much money on wood and iron when you can achieve the same effects with plaster. Don't you think so?" Well we weren't quite sure.

Mr. Taub took us up to the bank president's apartment and showed us walls smeared in the same way with silver-grey, terra cotta, green, golden-yellow and brown. A brown margin ran around each wall to separate the colour from the white on top. "The *dimenzione* here are large. It's difficult to conquer them. The colours help a great deal. The paints are made of plaster, chalk, oil, glue and some other things. The main thing is to know the formula. The *colore* are mine, of course. I planned them. I'm surprised that people can't understand one thing. You can decorate rooms much better with paint and light than with cupboards and expensive buffets. Wood is not made for this climate. You can make almost any decoration with paint. It's very interesting. And let me tell you that Mr. Koler knows his job. He was a millionaire in Rumania, and now he works like a simple worker with his own two hands. He says that here the Prime Minister's house and the house of a clerk look the same. They are all whitewashed. It's a great pity people don't realize that with paints you can turn our world into a colourful and beautiful one."

We took Mr. Taub's address and promised to get in touch with him the minute our office needed re-whitewashing. We'll make it old gold, like a bank.

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REHOVOT: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 225.

DEPARTURES: JULY 26—AUGUST 1

FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 26	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens Rome, London
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1030	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2359	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON. July 27	0120	S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
TUES. July 28	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	0300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1050	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2359	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
WED. July 29	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0800	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Koln, New York
THURS. July 30	0200	EL AL	Athens Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0400	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
	0450	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokio
	0755	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich Hamburg London
	0820	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
FRI. July 31	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1215	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
SAT. August 1	1735	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. July 29	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. NEGBAH sailing from Haifa on July 27, 1953 to Naples, Marseilles
s.s. GRIMANI sailing from Haifa on July 28, 1953 to Larnaca, Pireus, Naples, Genoa
s.s. PACE sailing from Haifa on July 30, 1953 to Naples, Marseilles, Genoa

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PROFILE — LUTHER EVANS

AFTER the resignation of Torres Bodet, as Director General of UNESCO a long search ensued for a suitable candidate who was acceptable to the majority of the organization's members. With dramatic suddenness, Dr. Luther Harris Evans, head of the Library of Congress in Washington, was, at the beginning of this month, appointed Director-General by the Special General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. Without deprecating the merits of his predecessors, Julian Huxley and Jaime Torres Bodet, it can be said that no better choice could have been made at a time when U.N.E.S.C.O. is in the middle of a real crisis, due partly to the secession of the Eastern European countries, but also because of disagreement and criticism within its ranks.

The most urgent tasks confronting Dr. Evans will be those of aligning its divergent forces, concentrating the essential functions, of U.N.E.S.C.O. and attaining productive efficiency through good organization and cooperation, Dr. Evans, who has always been counted one of the leading personalities among those working for international cultural collaboration, is brilliantly qualified for this task. Since UNESCO's inception in 1945 he has been a member of the American delegation and was also able to influence the American National Commission of U.N.E.S.C.O., which he headed during the last few years.

Luther Evans was born in Bastrop County, Texas, in 1902, and graduated from the University of Texas. He holds doctorates in philosophy and law and in 1930 was appointed Assistant Professor of Politics in Princeton. In 1935, Evans completed his book, "Virgin Islands—From Naval Base to New Deal" which, however, appeared only some years later. This comprehensive account of American colonial administration shows very distinctly Evans' capacity to understand other nations and races, and demonstrates his scientific aptitude, his vivid personality, his capacity to see single problems in their context and to reach conclusions with courage although with deliberation.

After acting as Director of the Historical Records Survey from 1935 to 1939, Evans was appointed Chief of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress by Archibald McLeish, the newly elected Librarian. Somewhat later he was promoted to Chief of the Reference Service and then to Chief Assistant Librarian. In 1945 he succeeded McLeish as Director of the Library of Congress. During his eight years of service in this capacity, this institution made rapid progress both as the national library and as an international institution.

Evans

Evans' high rank of librarianship, his remarkable capacity for organization and promoting teamwork, his innate sense of humour and wide range of interests have decisively influenced the development of the Library of Congress. He promoted the full use of technical tools in research work, added new fields of activities and saw to a purposeful cooperation among American libraries and large libraries abroad. He was anxious to make the Library of Congress a living centre for the cultural treasures of all nations. He furthered the extension of the Latin-American and European Divisons, as well as that of the Oriental Division with its Hebraic Section. Two years ago he made it possible for Dr. Lawrence Marwick, Chief of the Hebraic Section, to visit Israel. He greatly appreciates the efforts of the Jewish National and University Library in helping acquire for the Library of Congress formerly Palestinian now Israel imprints.

Dr. Evans follows with keen interest the building of the State of Israel and its cultural endeavours. In the past few years, the Library of Congress presented thousands of books, and rendered bibliographical help to many Israel libraries and to the Jewish National and University Library. Evans has shown great understanding of the difficulties of the Hebrew University and its Library, cut off from their collections and instruments on Mount Scopus and he is much impressed with the fact that the Library and the University School of Oriental Studies keep abreast of cultural and scientific events in the Arab world and continue to enrich their collections of Arabic literature. He was pleased to hear of our good relations with India and Turkey. Evans' understanding of other nationals and cultures, and his opposition to the "burning of books" are the outcome of a democratic conviction which he has never concealed. His personality will lend U.N.E.S.C.O. new strength and give fresh impetus to its work.

CURT WORMANN

NEW DUTCH NAZI PARTY FORMED

AMSTERDAM. — THE former Dutch S.S. officer Paul van Tienen, who was released from prison last year, has officially announced the establishment of a political party that will contest the 1956 general elections. The party, the National European Social Beweging (Movement), or N.E.S.B. will, according to its communique, closely cooperate with related movements in Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Austria and Switzerland, "in which countries over six million nationally conscious Europeans subscribe to the movement's aims."

The new Dutch party, N.E.S.B., bears even in name a close resemblance to the former Dutch Nazi party, the N.S.B. of Mussert. Van Tienen is known to have wide connections with former S.S. officers in Germany.

Radio Review

Blunders and Blame

LAST week, a question was asked in the Kenesset as to who was responsible for the broadcast of a song sung in German over Kol Yisrael. The answer given said that it was an unfortunate mistake; the announcer had no opportunity of examining the record in question an this particular German song was sandwiched between a number of English songs. Steps had been taken to ensure that there would be no recurrence of the incident. Although personally I do not sympathize with Kol Yisrael's language ban, and do not propose to enter into a well-worn controversy, I do think the answer embodies a certain popular fallacy which should be cleared up. It is usually not realized that the function of the announcer is to announce i.e. to read a script which is handed to him. He is not responsible for the words he is given, whether it is a talk or a news broadcast. He can be criticized for his enunciation or his pronunciation, but it is quite unfair to make him the scapegoat for every shortcoming or mistake. The average listener, who knows only the voice of the announcer, tends to ascribe to him every error. Thus, I have often heard people say 'What an awful blunder announcer X made last night,' when the responsibility should rest on the news editor.

The same applies to musical programmes. It is unfortunate that the impression was conveyed in the Knesset that the choice of any record is dependent on the announcer. All music is the responsibility of the special music department which chooses and examines all recordings. There is no such thing as an announcer having to examine a record for its content; if there is a ban on the German language, it is the duty of the music department to remove any such recordings from the record library and certainly to ensure that they are not to be found in the studio, either as part of a programme or in the rack of emergency discs. Similarly it is the duty of the music department to examine records for quality, and prevent any cracked or worn recordings from being broadcast. For the sake of fairness, let us give praise or throw brickbats where they are due.

Popular Talks

On Sunday night, Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, broadcast a talk on the forthcoming "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition. Although he did not seem entirely at ease with his subject, it gave listeners in Israel an opportunity of hearing the most popular broadcaster over the English programmes of Kol Zion Lagola. For two and a half years, he has been broadcasting a weekly five-minute talk, which has evoked enthusiastic responses from listeners in many parts of the world.

There are several reasons for his success. One is his bland voice and deliberate delivery, which have proved especially effective over short-wave; his words come over clearly despite reception difficulties. Another reason is his choice of subject matter, which has proved suitably varied, ranging from personal experiences (the series is called "Personal Column") to major political and diplomatic problems; the latter are particularly pointed by Mr. Eytan's official position, despite the fact that he is not speaking *ex cathedra*. A third factor is the construction of the talks, which evince a full appreciaion of radio. They are punctuated with vivid examples and touches of humour. They are human and picturesque. It was a pity that last Sunday's broadcast was not a better illustration of this quality, but Kol Yisrael could well invite further talks from Mr. Eytan, which would doubtless prove as appealing to the listener in Israel as to the listener abroad.

The second programme in Galei Zahal's series of "Great Battles" dealt with the battle of Sebastopol in the Crimean War. It consisted of a single despatch from a contemporary war correspondent, who gave a lively account of the battle. It was an adequate description, duly covering the military tactics involved, and was well-read by Moshe ben Ephraim.

Pick of next week's programmes: "The Man who wrote 'The Count of Monte Cristo'" (today at 4.30); Mahler's ninth symphony (tonight at 9); I.P.O. conducted by Andre Kostelanetz (Sunday at 8.40); "Winnie the Pooh" (Monday at 5.30); Natan Shacham's "Black Labour" (Monday at 8). Productivity Feature (Thursday at 8).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 39.2, 48.9 & 323 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 4.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m., 3.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.40 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven Programme: "Pathetique"; "Appassionata"; Symphony No. 5. 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bibl eReading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "King Lear" (Berlioz), B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult: Symphony No. 9 (Mahler); Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; Conductor: Bruno Walter. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Jeux d'Enfants" (Bizet); "El Retablo de Maese Pedro" (Falla); "Knoxville, Summer 1915" (Barber). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 11.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: "The Midday Witch" (Dvorak); Violin Concerto in A minor (Goldmark); Symphony No. 2 (Sibelius)). 11.45 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinema and Theatre. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 Variety. 4.45 Opera: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Act II. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Light Music (R). 7.40 Talk. 8.00 Music (R). 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.30 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 10.05 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

400, 216, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Works by Dimitri Shostakovitch. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances (R). 5.55 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.2 M.): 11.15-12 Midnight: Readings and Legends: 75th Anniversary of Petah Tikva: Mirror of Israel.

Tomorrow: 11.15-12 Midnight: Programme Highlights: Folk Dances; The Week in the Knesset; "Melave Malka."

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Shabbat Eve" Programme. 6.50 Bible Reading. 7.00 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 19.91 M.). 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade, London Letter.

Theatre Notes

A Million and a Half Flashbacks

PETER Frye, the American producer who staged "Of Mice and Men", "Desire under the Elms" and "Gaslight" at the Chamber Theatre, has now settled in Israel — a most natural event considering that some time ago he married Batia Lancet of the Chamber Theatre and is now a proud father.

Mr. Frye's latest enterprise will not be a play, but a film ... When Fry was in America, a Tel Aviv journalist, Zwi Kolitz, showed him the synopsis of a film which has Israel's War of Independence as a background. Since that time both have been working on the "shooting script."

According to Frye two good Israel films of an international standard could bring the country almost $4m. in a year — if, of course, they are also successful in America. Moreover, the same films could bring the country $20 m. in the following five years. Idea or not, it has to be tried.

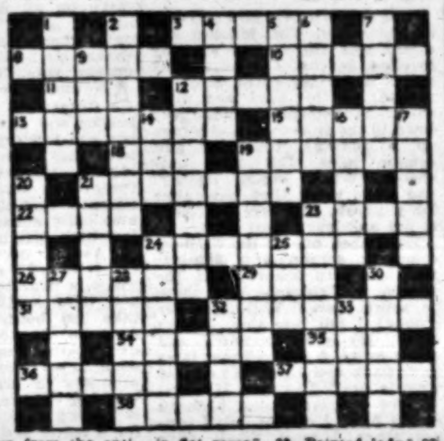
Speaking of the film in preparation, Mr. Frye stresses that perhaps since the film "Bicycle Thieves" the basic conception of film-writing and film-producing has changed from the "story in action" to the "character in action" — and investigation of the character, and for these new demands, Israel offers splendid raw-material, as Mr. Frye claims that our outstanding raw material is our people.

"This film — and our films to come—will not deal with stars, but will develop personalities," Frye said. With all this in mind, Kolitz and Frye have conceived the development of four characters out of the War of Independence — four stories in one. The film will be made entirely by local actors and technicians. No big sets will be necessary, and almost the whole work will be shot "on location," with the Israel Motion Picture Studios in Herzlia serving as the technical base. The actors — with perhaps one or two exceptions — will be Israelis, and the language English. A noted international expert will probably supervise the whole production, and shooting is expected to start in the near future.

Some time ago this certain prominent expert went around Israel to become acquainted with the land and the people and was heard to have remarked "You have one million and a half flashbacks here." Good, isn't it?

MANDO

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 3. Put a shilling on a fast animal. 8. Head-dress. 10. Rile a fairy. 11. A seemly start. 12. I part with an animal. 13. Trod on a mad pest perhaps. 15. Repaired the only way? 18. Help from Ida. 19. Cherry colour. 21. Dressed, but mostly weary. 22. Riley's lost a letter. 23. Too long to wait? 24. Shrub for an animal expert? 26. They have their brakes. 29. The middle of March. 31. The name of a saint and a girl. 32. Something to fight for. 34. Relieves. 35. Container from the antipodes. 36. One can have coats of it. 37. Say in muttering tones. 38. May be on the bed.

DOWN. — 1. Where there were knightly clashes. 2. Reduce to ashes. 4. He gets publicity for the chief. 5. Elevated. 6. Mistake in a Shakespeare comedy? 7. Corn goddess. 9. Meal to eat when upset? 12. It's wearisome for Edward to get I.O.U.'s. 14. Tip up. 16. Lord or vassal. 17. Hard to get through. 19. Accommodation for callers? 20. Roots out of the ground. 21. Two little men are similar. 23. Takes account first. 24. What a bather takes. 25. Feature of air-sea rescue. 27. Mine of geographical information. 28. Are such odds offered only in flat races? 30. Painted lady? 32. Special occasion. 33. Just a little point.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Mortar. 5. Fog(horn). 8. Gull. 9. Al-P.-S. 10. Unites. 11. Strangers. 13. Adds. 15. Lou. 16. Raven. 17. Cedar. 20. (Dog)(tired). 22. Run. 23. Caper. 24. Big-ot. 26. Far. 27. Scar(ed). 28. Plasterer. 31. Air-man. 32. Anna. 33. Sirs. 34. Hat. 35. Meanly

DOWN. — 1. Mau Mau. 2. Raindrop. 3. Ages. 4. Rustler. 5. Float. 6. Gang(Rene). 7. Spartan. 12. Ron. 14. Sage. 18. Eros. 19. Dutchman. 20. Darling 21. Fi-rear-m. 24. Bar-(gain). 25. Granny. 26. Feast. 29. Shah. 30. Rise.

So This Is 3-D!

From Our Correspondent

NEW YORK.— THERE has been recent mention of the possible introduction of "3-D" movies to Israel. Three-D is one of the efforts of the motion picture industry to recapture the vast public that has been lost to television. There are other efforts, against one of which this correspondent would like to warn the Israel public. It is called "Cinerama" and the terrific fanfare that has accompanied its presentation has apparently befuddled the good sense of even the cinema critics.

But the noise, ballyhoo and publicity with which "Cinerama" has been launched have had to be paid for somehow, and the huge American public is paying — prices that range from $1.20 to $2.80. And $2.80 is the Cinerama's favourite price — despite the fact that last Sunday afternoon's performance was only half-attended, the man in the box office insisted that only $2.80 seats were available.

"Cinerama" is a jumbled travelogue that is presented on three full-size screens, the two added side screens curving towards the audience at an angle from the main centre screen, and thus giving a sense of depth to the picture which is projected by three synchronized projectors.

"Cinerama" begins with the audience apparently riding the humps, hair-pin curves and breath-taking dips of one of those terrific coasters that go crashing, and screaming above amusement parks. The ride thrills the movie audience, there are audible gasps and muffled screams, but the atmosphere is not created by the actual picture so much as by the deafening cacophony with which amplifiers, turned on full blast, assail the ears of an audience trapped in its $2.80 seats. That horrible, headache-producing sound is the first of a series of attempts by the movie makers to pound into our skulls that what we are seeing is great, unforgettable, wondrous, utterly new.... To me it's only a much bigger screen and much bigger noise.

So you'll still go and see "Cinerama." All right, go.... but take your own aspirins and water.

Haifa Art Notes

Kibbutz Art Students

FOR the last seven months, the Cultural Committee of the Ihud Hakibbutzim has placed eight members of different settlements in a weekly art class at Mr. Hoenich's studio. They devote two hours to drawing and four to oil painting. The results of these seven months are to be seen at the Mapai Club, Halutz St., Haifa.

As is to be expected at such an early stage, despite the emphasis on direct observation, the mode of expression is greatly influenced by the instructor's style — the same definite outlines and colours, soft pedalled backgrounds and rough looking canvas.

But two students demand special attention. One is Eliahu (Kvutzat Hasharon) whose "Stores" controls the disorderly mass of a blue shed. The blue and white background of sky merges into the darker buildings and ends its blueish note in the soil. His "Sheepfold" is also a study in construction — the mathematical placing of the roof rafters, and the offsetting of monotony of colour harmony by the light from windows and door. Yitzhak (Usha) presents a "Still Life," depicting common objects on a table. The dominant note is a crystal clear line and pale colours which would impart complete transparency, were the watery yellow tea and faded blue background not contrasted by the green bananas and brown bread. Both these painters' artistic emotions arise naturally from the subjects and are based on an acceptance of their particular way of life in this country.

On the other hand, we meet the self-conscious realism which so often characterizes kibbutz art. Sara (Ayelet Hashahar) has it in her "Sheep Shearing." It leads to genre painting. Aharon (Ginegar) tends in that direction although he alone can bring out action — the bustle of the "Dining Hall" and the movement of "Musicians." Aharon, however, has still to develop his style. Huma (Ayelet Hashahar) has evidently not yet found the style most suited to him.

Genre Painting

Then there is the person who yearns for contrast in life. Aviva (Jezreel) has a charmingly romantic small work of ruins and trees, a counterpoise of green and brown. Her genre "Work in the Kitchen" again low tonality relieved by window light, would have been improved by a more drastic selection of material. Miriam's (Usha) "Composition" balances the single colour of the nude against the multi-coloured books. Competent work but, never having associated nudes with libraries, I am inclined to fear an "arty" tendency.

Yehezkiel (Givat Zeid) in "Self Portrait" does not fit in any of the above classifications. He shows a talent for portraiture; a fair attempt at analysis and a recognition of the importance of shadows and background.

The remarks of a critic must be affected by considerations of art in the Kibbutz and when he looks at this exhibition objectively, at the creativeness of men and women who paint purely for pleasure, he can have the temerity to "award" at least a "pass" mark to every picture in this show.

H.

(Picture on Page 3.)

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Sugar Surplus And Shortage

By Susan Strange

LONDON. — THOUGH the housewife in Britain (and Israel), still receiving sugar only on ration, cannot make all the puddings, jams and pies she and her family would like, a United Nations conference in London this week to discuss an international agreement to guard against the dangers of a world surplus of sugar.

The conference, which was opened by the British Minister of Food, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, is attended by 39 countries interested either in buying or selling sugar.

Its task has been made more urgent by the serious fall in world sugar prices over the last twelve months. This has been mainly due to a bumper crop of sugar last year in Cuba, coming on top of the general fall in commodity prices after the Korean war boom.

Many of the governments of exporting countries are now afraid that unless something is done on an international scale, there may be a return to the wildly fluctuating prices and chronically unstable market of the inter-war years. This instability was halted only in 1937 when the International Sugar Agreement checked over-production by ensuring exporters a guaranteed market with certain importing countries for a specified, but limited, quantity of sugar.

The war brought this agreement to an end. Since then, world production has never, until just recently, been enough to satisfy the importing countries, some of whom, like Britain, have been kept short of sugar. Last year, however, world production, with the bumper Cuban crop, rose by about 1,600,000 tons, while consumption fell by two million tons. And there is the prospect of further unbalance in the future.

The Sugar Agreement now being put before the United Nations conference as a safeguard for a stable world market is slightly different from the 1937 Agreement. Like its predecessor, it would allocate a basic quota to each exporting country and extract a guarantee from importing countries to reserve a specified amount of their import needs to the exporting countries. But, in addition to this, the new draft Agreement would also bind exporting countries to limit their production to the amount which they produced in a certain base year to be agreed on, plus a percentage calculated according to the increase in world consumption of sugar.

Neither the export quotas nor the percentage addition to them would absorb all the sugar that is grown, and exporters would have to sell the rest on a free world market. This free market would provide the element of flexibility necessary to an international commodity agreement that is to be permanent, since, if prices on it go above or below a certain agreed range, an International Sugar Council would then adjust the guaranteed quotas so as to limit or encourage production, as the case might be.

Such an arrangement would be a novel feature in international commodity agreements, which have usually broken down because they imposed too rigid price ranges, so that either the exporting or the importing countries thought they could do better on the free market by withdrawing from the agreement.

(OFNS)

Care of the Baby's Eyes

THE eyes of a baby, at birth, are about two-thirds as large as they will be when full grown. They will not become fully grown until the child is eight or nine years old, but, right in the middle of this period, and while the eyes are still immature and easily damaged, the child is tossed into school life and required to concentrate its vision on printed words. That concentration is one of the most exacting tasks to which the human eye can be subjected.

Therefore, the very first thing for the parents of a five or six-year-old to remember is, don't put those young eyes to work on print, or any other small objects, except for brief periods, with resting spells between.

Young children are naturally "farsighted." They can see distant objects more clearly than those nearby. Anyone, young or old, is "farsighted" if his eyeball is too short from front to back. Because a young child's eye is small, it can hardly help being too short, which is why it is farsighted.

Lens' Action

The child can, however, force itself to see small, close-up objects because its eyes have a remarkable amount of "accommodation." This means that it can change the shape of the wonderful little lens in the eye, and thus form a clear image on the retina. But changing the shape of the lens, and holding it there, is hard work for the delicate ciliary muscles. This may produce eyestrain and permanently damage the eye.

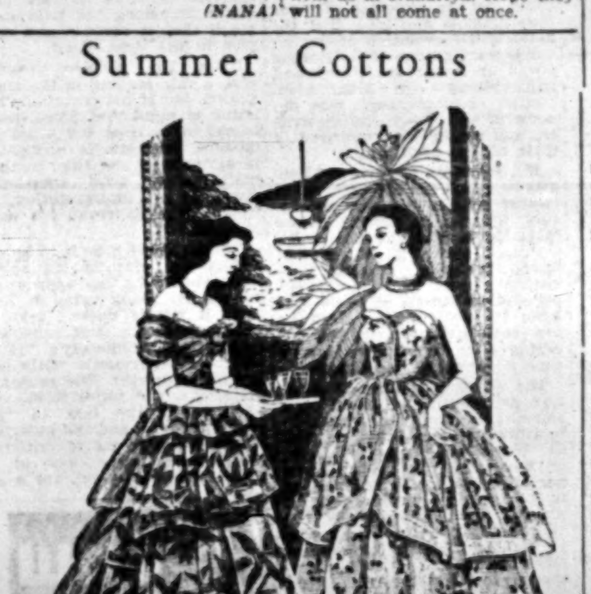
Your youngster, then is not just being perverse, or showing a dislike for reading, when he keeps glancing out of the window instead of fixing his gaze on his book. He may be telling you, without words, "my eyes are tired."

But read he must, sooner or later, and a wise parent can do a great deal to cultivate a love of reading, before the child can actually read a word. There can be the game of playing with books and pictures at home, under a good, diffused light. Be sure that the material is in large print.

Even more alluring is the trick of reading aloud stories and rhymes to the child, and encouraging him to "make believe" that he himself is reading. This means that two persons must look at the same book, and care should be taken that it is in the proper position before the eyes of both — about 15 inches away, and held upright. The book should be closed and the eyes rested at frequent intervals.

(NANA)

Summer Cottons



This summer sees the triumph of fine cottons. The design (left) of bamboo and birds in greens and blues is an Ascher organdie made by Worth into a dance dress with grey organdie sash. On the right a Simpson and Godlee handprinted organdie, of cherries on white, is made by Michael Sherard into a tiered ball dress.

Keeping Cool with Nourishing Drinks

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

AS appetites lag in hot weather one's thirst increases. It's a good idea, therefore, to make icy summer drinks not only refreshing but nourishing, fillers, as well as quenchers. There are sizzling frothy beverages that are as light as down, or the fruity drinks which taste and look like spring.

There is hardly a summer drink that is not somehow improved with mint and the housewife who hasn't yet a tin can with this herb growing in it, jolly well deserves to sweat it out in this weather. Lemons too, are almost an essential, but bottled "squash" does make a good substitute if you have a flair for adding herbs or spices to blend out the pasteurized taste. We are happy again to have raspberry, lemon and orange squashes on the market but these too need building up as beverages. Bottled orange juice makes a wonderful base for many summer drinks. Fresh fruits can also be used to make exciting beverage, and the possibilities are as endless as culinary adventure itself.

Iced Coffee

Buy a jar of ice cream even if it melts on the way home; return it to the freezer, whip up when half-frozen and let the process finish in the deep-freeze. Nourishing, stimulating and chatteringly-cold.

2 cups milk, 1 to 2 tbsps. coffee, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, 4 tbsps. vanilla ice cream.

Scald the milk, add the finely ground coffee. Strain. Add the sugar. Chill. When ready to serve add the ice cream, whip up, and pour into tall glasses.

Glamour Tea

3 tbsp. sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tbsp. strong tea, 1 lemon and 1 orange or equivalent juice, 2 tbsp. canteloupe-melon grated, 1 sprig of fresh mint, 2 cups soda water, 2 tbsps. grape juice.

Mix all the ingredients except the soda water, and chill. Add ice cubes and pour over ice cold soda water. Serve at once.

Eggnog

1 egg, pinch of salt, 2 tbsps. sugar, 2 cups milk, 4 tbsps. fruit juice (from compote or fresh fruit).

Add salt to egg white and beat to a stiff froth. Mix sugar, well beaten yolk and fruit juice, then strain. Add to egg white, beat, add milk, thoroughly mix. Sprinkle top with chopped nutmeg. The milk, of course, must be very cold. The white and yolk may be beaten together but this does not give as fluffy a drink.

Chocolate-Mint

1 tbsp. cocoa or 1 bar chocolate, 1 cup water, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 litre milk, 1 tsp. vanilla, 2 sprigs mint, 2 cups ice cream, chocolate.

Add boiling water to cocoa or chocolate. Add sugar and milk and cook, with mint added. Remove mint. Chill. Add flavourings, salt and ice cream, then beat until well blended.

Mint Fizz

12 sprigs mint, ½ cup plum jam (now on ration), 1 cup hot water, 3 cups orange juice, ½ cup lemon juice, 1 cup cold water, 4 cups soda water.

Crush mint in a bowl with the back of a wooden spoon, add boiling water, then the jam (use more jam if you like). When jam is melted, cool. When cold, strain out the crushed mint. Add the fruit juice and, just before serving, the soda water. Serve with ice cubes and sprigs of mint in tall glasses.

Fruit Spice

2 cups juice of compote of fresh plums, apples, pears or other cooked fruits; 4 cups soda, 1 cinnamon stick, ½ tsp. whole cloves, 1 cup water.

Boil spices in water until reduced to half a cup. Strain and add to chilled compote juice. Chill. Before serving add soda water and ice cubes. This is a peppy drink and tones up the most lethargic on a hot day.

Have fun when you make up summer drinks. Try a dash of this and that. Mix grapefruit juice with mint and sherry and lots of cracked ice. Hock diluted with soda, lemon juice and raspberry squash is wonderful. Try raspberry squash, ice cold milk and soda—it's divine. Don't hesitate to flick in a dash of cinnamon or ginger or nutmeg or cloves into a summer fruit drink. A little grated cucumber rind adds colour and a subtle taste of freshness. Tinned tomato juice, perked up with lemon or vinegar, salt and pepper, will pick you up a note or two. Ice cold borscht with lots of lebenia and a spoonful of spicy Telma sauce, will do the same.

NEW AROMATIC CHICORY IN TABLETS
IMPROVES YOUR COFFEE

Jerusalem Lioness Has 'Twins'

To Zeva, wife of Yehuda Arieh, two husky cubs, at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo on Monday. Photo by Braun.

Homesick in England

I ARRIVE in England in the usual grey summer's day. At brief intervals the sun shines, whereupon everyone rushes out and says what a beautiful day. I retreat further into my coat and feel thankful that I managed to find my gloves before leaving Israel.

Everyone most interested in Israel. Am obliged to relate in detail the economic position, of which I know practically nothing, to the customs officer who is so enthralled that he forgets to open my bags. The porter, seeing my labels, informs me that he served in Palestine until 1944 and wishes he was back there.

Find myself holding forth to a carriage full of people on the train all of whom are most grateful for first hand information. Should be sorry to think that they placed any reliance on my statements, particularly about politics — am forced to confess that I don't know how many Communists there are in the Government, if any — but I show them all pictures of the children and the dog. Passengers all very impressed and I invite them to come and stay with us in Nahariya. Hope they will not all come at once.

England much more expensive then I remember. After mentally translating all the prices into Israel currency I decide it's cheaper at home. Many people busy with sales, but as the securing of genuine bargains often necessitates queueing up all night I am glad I am not obliged to indulge. Only garment which causes me

Diary of A Housewife

a pang is a really chic cocktail dress, but the impossibility of finding an occasion to wear it in Nahariya prevents me from regretting that I havn't any money to buy it anyway. Would hate to be driven to giving cocktail parties (even though the drink does work out cheaper) in order to display a creation which the children will certainly laugh at.

Discover that many people have the most extraordinary conceptions about Israel. One lady, hearing that I come from a small town, was quite startled to hear that we have towns at all, her vision of the Holy Land consisting entirely of agricultural settlements. Would like to ask her if she thinks that Tel Aviv is in U.S.A. but politely refrain. Other questions which I am glad to be able to clear up are whether the buses use petrol (this questioner probably thought they were pulled by camels), are there any pavements, and do the police arrest on sight anyone found violating the Sabbath. Feel that these points could have been elucidated with quite a small effort, even before my arrival and rather wonder what happens to all our propaganda services.

Am struck by a window display of cacti labelled "The Latest Thing In Plants," at what seem to me to be exorbitant prices. Think wishfully that I could have made a fortune with what grows wild outside my back door. Melons also very expensive (all hothouse grown). Think of the hundreds now ripening in my garden and wish heartily I was there with them.

HADASSAH BAT HAIM

Katia Mann at 70

From an article by Bruno Walter, the conductor, to Mrs. Thomas Mann on her 70th birthday, 24th July, 1953.

NOW Katia Mann too, enters upon the biblical age and from far away these greetings are sent to welcome her on the threshold.

It is rare for a person of such marked originality to be so completely free of the craving for recognition. In her abundance of intellectual gifts and of strength of character is united a perfect selflessness. Throughout her life she has retired into the shadow of her husband's greatness, and I am not even sure that the leading part which would be ascribed to her in retrospect by all who know her, and not least by Thomas Mann himself, will really be welcome to her. But in view of the uniqueness of the occasion I make free to do what she would not do for all the world: to talk of her and of her achievement.

Devoted to her sixfold duty as mother as to her thousand-fold task of a wife, she is protectress, champion, intellectual companion and capable intermediary with the outside world. My thanks to Katia Mann, and even though I have not at my command the verse with which this rare blend of artistic sensitivity and worldly ability should really be celebrated, I nevertheless hope that her trained ear will record my prose's enthusiastic hymn of praise.

TIA MANN

The centre around which her thoughts and endeavours circled was and remained "Tommy" — her husband. His work, his spiritual welfare, his health, his material prosperity — in which he himself could raise no interest — all had her careful attention — in short, she it was who enabled him to dedicate himself to his writing. She participated mentally in all that emerged from the author's workshop; at the same time she was using her worldly strength to defend his door against the intrusions of everyday life. The triumph is hers. To you my dear and revered friend, my heartfelt wishes, now and ever.

Yours,
BRUNO WALTER

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SOLVING CONTEST

Here are the solutions to the set of five problems, which were published on Friday, July 10 :—

(1) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1H	—	3H	—
4C	—	4D	—
4H	—	5C	—
?			

South holds:
S. 3, H. A K 10 8 5,
D. 7 5 2, C. A Q J 9.

South bids six hearts. Having denied the possession of the spade ace North must have at least ace, king of diamonds in addition to the club king to push the bidding after South's sign-off. There should be excellent play for the slam.

(Six hearts — 5 points; 6 clubs — 4 points; five diamonds — 3 points; five notrump — 2 points.)

(2) Rubber bridge, neither side vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
—	1S	—	1NT
—	?		

South holds:
S. A K 8 4, H. K Q 8 2
D. A 9 6, C. A 9.

South bids three hearts. He has a game-going hand, but before plunging into three-notrumps he should explore the possibility of a game in hearts.

(Three hearts — 5 points; three notrump — 3 points; two notrump or three diamonds — 1 point.)

(3) Rubber bridge, North-South vulnerable.

S. K 9, H. 2,
D. A Q J 9 7 C. A Q 7 5 2

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1D
—	1S	—	2C
—	3D	—	?

South bids three spades. This, in conjunction with the call of five diamonds on the following round, should give North a clear picture of the hand and enable him to revalue his own holding, especially with a view to an eventual club support. In actual play North had no trouble to put his partner into six diamonds on ace, knave of spades, three diamonds to the king and the king of clubs.

(Three spades — 5 points; four notrump, four clubs, or five diamonds — 3 points; six diamonds — 2 points.)

(4) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1S	—	2D	—
2H	—	3C	—
3NT	—	?	

South holds:
S. — H. A 9 7,
D. A J 8 7 5, C. K Q 10 7 2.

South passes. This seems to be a match-points decision, because aside from neglecting eventual slam chances the pass rules out the feasibility of playing the hand at hearts.

(Pass — 5 points; four hearts — 5 points; four clubs — 4 points; five clubs or four notrump — 2 points.)

(5) Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
—	1H	1S	—
2C	?		

South holds:
S. A 8, H. A K Q J 7 2,
D. 9 7 3, C. K 3.

South bids two notrumps. This hand will probably produce the same number of tricks both at notrumps and at hearts, and it would be temerary to expect more than one playing trick with North.

(Two notrump — 5 points; double — 3 points; two hearts — 3 points; three hearts — 2 points.)

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NEW CANCER CURE

STOCKHOLM. — TWO groups of surgeons in Sweden, working on similar lines, have arrived at promising results in the fight against cancer through a series of notable operations. The new methods consist of removing the pituitary or the suprarenal glands. To judge from the experiences gained, the operative treatment seems to be effective especially in case of breast and prostate cancer.

The prerequisite for the success of the operations is that the lack of hormones caused by the removal of the glands can be compensated for by the administration of cortisone or pituitary hormones in the form of tablets.

At the Serafimer Hospital in Stockholm, the world-famous brain surgeon Professor Herbert Olivecrona, in close collaboration with Dr. Rolf Luft, has applied the technique of removing the pituitary gland in 25 cases. Six patients suffering from breast cancer in an advanced stage have shown marked improvements.

gardening notes

LAWN MAINTENANCE
(Hatipul be-midschaah)

MOWING, (kisuach): The first mowing should be done when the new grass is approximately 10 cm. high and a firm green sward of well rooted grass has been formed. At the first mowing, special care has to be taken not to pull up young plants. For very tender grasses, (like the Rye-grass) first mowing is best done with a scythe (chermesch) and only by a skilled gardener. Generally, lawns should not be mowed shorter than 5 cm., because lower clipping exposes the grasses to too much direct sunlight.

The cutting blades of the mower (mechonat kisuach) are adjustable. On the common hand-mower (maksechat jad), the height of mowing is regulated, by raising or lowering the small roller (gill or maagilah) which is attached by screws to the mower. To find out what height the mower will cut, place the mower on a flat hard surface, such as a pavement or a basement floor and measure from the cutting edge, of the bedknife (the long straight blade at the bottom), to the ground. The measured height is equal to the height of mowing.

Before mowing the lawn, remove all twigs, pebbles and stones, in order to protect the mower blades. Later clip the lawn's edge with a hedge shear (masmerah le gader yefuka), where the lawn is too close to plants or a sidewalk, for the lawnmower to be used. Along the edge of flower beds trim with a special Lawn edger or with a spade (et chafirah).

Clippings may be left on the lawn if the lawn is cut frequently, but if clippings are very long and lie in a thick layer after mowing, they should be removed with a rubber rake (magrefat gumi) or a special Lawn broom (Matateh Descheh) made of light wire, (both are produced locally).

The lawn should be watered thoroughly after mowing. The frequency of mowing can not be stated exactly, but a good rule, is to mow the lawn sufficiently enough to clip only about 3-4cm. of the top of the grass. In the main growing season, (spring and summer) a good lawn should be mowed once a week or at least once a fortnight.

If the lawn is "used" for sitting and playing, growth is usually not so rapid, and therefore the lawn will need less mowing. On the other hand untrodden lawns, and those parts usually in shade, grow quicker and need special mowing at shorter intervals. During the winter, lawns grow so little that regular cutting is unnessecary.

WATERING (hashkaah): Watering the lawn, depends on climate, type of soil and thickness of the turf. In sandy soil, an established lawn is generally watered once in 4-6 days and in loamy soils, once a week or once in 10-14 days.

The duration of watering with a sprinkler (mamterah) is between half an hour and two hours, according to soil conditions and pressure of water.

Water should be applied slowly until to it soaks to a depth of 15-20cm. (tested by inserting a knife into the soil). If possible, water in the early morning, or late afternoon, as mid-day watering causes waste through evaporation.

BEN GINATH

FRENCH FASHIONS "PIRATED"

PARIS. — A PARIS court recently imposed fines and ordered payment of damages totalling over six million francs (about 6,000) when 18 people were found guilty of "pirating" designs from well-known French fashion houses. It was alleged that an international gang copied the designs from French fashion houses, and sent copies to Milan, where a clearing-house for pirated models had been set up.

(Reuter)

(כד) טור עברי (24)

למתחילים

חדשות

אסתר: יש הרבה חדשות היום בעתון:

דוד: איזו שאלה? כמובן יש חדשות בעתון.

אסתר: אבל כנראה ה־
חדשות היום
חשובות כל־כך,
שאתה שוכח
אפילו לשתות
את הקפה שלך. הוא כבר קר.

דוד: את רוצה לשמע, הרי בודאי, גם את רוצה
לדעת מה נשמע בעולם: —
לונדון — שיחות בין ראש־הממשלה הב־
ריטית ושר־החוץ הרוסי בענין
היחסים בין מדינות המזרח והמערב.
פריס — ראש־הממשלה הצרפתית מציג
את השרים החדשים לפני הפרלמנט.
ירושלים — פגישה בין שר־הבטחון והמפקדים
הגבהים של הצבא בעניני הבטחון
בגבולות.

חדשות	(hada-shot) news	יחס	(ya-hass) relation, connection
שאלה	(sh'a'-la) question	יחסים	(y'ha-seem) relations, connections
כמובן	(ka-moo-van) surely (it is understood)	מזרח	(miz-rah) east
כנראה	(ka-neer-eh) apparently	מערב	(ma'a-rav) west
חשוב	(ha-shoov) important	מציג	(ma-tseeg) presents, introduces
אתה שוכח	(ata sho-chay-ah) you forget	פגישה	(p'gee-sha) meeting
שלך	(shel-cha) your (m.s.)	בטחון	(bi-ta-hon) security, defence
לשמע	(l'sh-mo-a) to hear	שר־הבטחון	(sar ha-bi-ta-hon) minister of defence
מה נשמע	(ma nish-ma) what's new?	מפקד	(m'fa-ked) commander
עולם	(o-lam) world	גבה	(ga-vo-ha) high
בין	(bane) between	גבול	(g'vool) border, boundary
שר־החוץ	(sar ha-hoots) foreign minister	גבולות	(g'voo-lot) borders, boundaries

'Tan Commandments' for Summer

NEW YORK (NANA). — DR. Charles F. Pabst, Brooklyn Dermatologist, has issued his annual warning against the dangers of sunburn and gave his ten "Tan Commandments" for the guidance of sun bathers.

Serious illness and even death may follow overexposure to strong sunlight, which is one of the major causes of skin cancer, Dr. Pabst said.

"Heliophobes" should avoid the direct rays of the summer sun, the doctor continued, explaining that a heliophobe is a person whose skin will redden, blister and burn, but never tan. He originated the term "heliophobe" to describe the individual whose skin cannot manufacture pigment, and declares that there are 10,000,000 "heliophobes" in the United States.

The presence of certain drugs in the body causes the skin to become supersensitive. Persons taking sulfa drugs should stay out of the sun. Alcohol, has a similar effect. Sunstroke may follow a short exposure to the sun, if one has indulged too freely in alcoholic beverages.

Asserting that the sun ruins millions of beautiful complexions every year, Dr. Pabst offered these ten safety rules to prevent severe sunburn:

1. Acquire a coat of tan, provided you are not a "heliophobe," by means of short exposure.
2. Do not sleep on the beach in the direct rays of the sun.
3. Do not drink alcohol while exposed to the summer sun.
4. Don't sit in the sun when the body is wet after bathing; the drops of water on the skin act as tiny magnifying lenses and increase the burn.
5. Don't go bareheaded in strong sunlight.
6. Don't read books or play cards in the direct rays of the sun.
7. Do not sprinkle perfume on the skin before exposure to the sun; a severe inflammation of the skin called perfume dermatitis may result.
8. Don't recline in strong sunlight after strenuous exercise.
9. Remember that blondes, redheads and brunettes react differently to the sun's rays; redheads and blondes usually burn more easily, and may suffer after short exposures.
10. If your skin will redden, blister and burn, but never tan, you are a "heliophobe" and should not expose yourself, as every new exposure means a new burn.

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ROSES AND COMEDIES

London Letter
By Olivia Manning

The London heat-wave, that sent all the women buying summer dresses, has been quickly replaced by grey skies and rain — 'weeks of rain in one day' say the daily papers about our wretched weekend. Now, back in the same woollen jumpers that we have worn all winter, we wonder how the flowers survive these changes — for, indeed, they survive and flourish.

Some of the major entertainments of the summer season have been the big flower shows. The chief of these, of course, is the Chelsea Show which takes place in the grounds of Nell Gwyn's old palace, now the Chelsea Pensioners' Hospital, famous for its red-coated, old soldiers.

Once a year, the beautiful gardens are packed with people. Despite the high entrance fees (we paid £1 on a cheap day), the turnstiles click continuously, and the tents, paths and tea-gardens are so crowded that one must wait some minutes for a chance to see the world's largest pansy or smallest rose. The tiny, exquisitely formed miniature roses were a delight, but the general effect of the flowers is that they are larger than life, too large in fact. At another show, the Delphinium Show, there was a startling display of these magnificent, exquisitely coloured flowers. Their size was breath-taking indeed. While at the Rose Show, with its usual collection of perfectly formed hybrid-tea roses, the chief interest was in a prize-winning bowl of old-fashioned roses, the sort of roses that filled every English garden before the introduction of the hybrid-teas in the middle of the last century.

Some of these old-fashioned roses were brought to England by the crusaders from the Middle East, some were brought by 16th-century traders from China, and others from remote Tibet. Acclimatized and developed, they became English garden flowers of great beauty that quite eclipsed the native English wild rose. To the present-day rose-grower they are almost unknown but are slowly returning to fashion among connoisseurs, and at the show, growers, gazing at the prize bowl, asked one another "What are they?"

Fun and Adventure

The summer season of books has not been a very exciting one but, as usual, has made up in quantity for what it lacks in quality. Easily the best of July's novels, so far, has been Gwyn Thomas' "A Frost On My Frolic," a delightfully entertaining book about the adventures of a number of schoolboys, which run parallel with and entertwine with those of a group of men in the Home Guard.

Mr. Thomas stands head and shoulders above the numerous other Welsh writers, and suffers somewhat from the fact that all of them have very similar names. It says much for his peculiar brilliance — and he is among the top two or three really funny writers of today — that the name of Gwyn Thomas has become outstanding among all the other Gwyns. Among the Thomases he has only one rival, Dylan Thomas, the greatest lyric poet of our time.

Stage Successes

The heat wave naturally emptied most of London's theatres, but with the return of the chilly weather, they have rapidly filled again. There have been no casualties among the long-run shows but several new successes have started up, and the new season at the Old Vic is beginning with all three parts of Shakespeare's Henry VI played on successive nights. This play is so seldom produced, either in part or entirety, that it is doubtful whether any living person has seen it staged before. The demand for seats is, of course, enormous.

One of the best comedies for which a long run may be predicted is "Dear Charles" at the New with that brilliant comedy actress Yvonne Arnaud. This play, adapted from a French novel, has what is probably the funniest second act on the London stage at the moment.

It tells the story of a middle-aged woman writer, forced by the engagement of two of her children to tell all three of them that she is not, as she has led everyone to believe, a widow, but that they are the children of three different lovers she has had in her life. She decides she must now marry one of the fathers and the three are invited to come and stay. The result is hilarious.

Charles Goldner, a Jewish actor of dazzling gifts and charm, scintillates as the second lover, a Polish pianist who has found he can cover up his technical imperfections by uproarious displays of temperament. This technique carried over into his every-day life keeps the audience in tears of amusement.

Standard Mixture

Two American comedies have recently arrived in London — "The Seven Year Itch" and "The Moon Is Blue" — and the chief audience reaction has been the repeated comment of how very much alike American comedies seem to be.

The recipte, it appears, is to take the attitude that all men are women-mad; sex is their one thought not only at night but during the day, and sex is pretty well their only topic of conversation. The chief wolf of the male caste is then presented with a piece of wide-eyed feminine innocence, he falls heavily and the fun begins. Unfortunately, for English audiences bored by the repetition of one idea, it ends soon after.

3-D and Broadscreen continue to dominate the London film world — I say London because it will be some time before provincial cinemas can meet the expense of changing their screens — and new films in each technique have now appeared.

It is a sad fact that once the interest in three-dimensionalism has worn off, the films themselves are seen to be quite outstandingly bad. It is generally felt that we could do without 3-D and Broadscreen if we could have instead a few good films.

THRILL AND FUN

THE BAT THAT FLITS. By N. Collins, Duel, Sloane & Pearce, New York. 246 pp. $2.75.

Mr. Collins has written several readable and subtle straight novels, notably "Children of the Archbishop." Here he tries his luck at a spy story, with good success.

In a most secret laboratory, doing war research in a lonely spot in Cornwall, a startling theft is made, quite obviously by a Communist who must be one of the scientists employed there. Mr. Collins artfully casts suspicion on every single worker there, male and female, but rather lamely makes the least likely person guilty.

Ostensibly written by one of the suspects, a brash young scientist, the story is lively, drily humorous, but not exactly thrilling.

PIGS HAVE WINGS. By G. P. Wodehouse, Doubleday, New York. 219 pp. $2.75.

Quite a good vintage this time, Wodehouse fans will be glad to learn. Lord Emsworth and family are pleasingly up to par; the wicked neighbour Parsloe is "so crooked he slices bread with a corkscrew"; the indispensable bewitching American, constables and tennis stars, butlers, barmaids, and secretaries, all the inhabitants of Wodehouse's countryside are among us with their bright twitter unimpaired. And the author has dreamed up a fresh stock of misapplied quotations to tickle us.

P. A.

A BRILLIANT NEWCOMER

THE SECOND HAPPIER DAY. By John Phillips. Harper, New York. 400 pp. $3.75.

This is a brilliant and witty novel and yet for long stretches the going is heavy. Trying to find why, you come to the conclusion that too much importance is attached to too petty problems too consistently. Yet what the author has set himself to do, he has done superbly. For a first novel it is unbelievably elegant, accomplished, unlaboured. But then the author is John Marquand's son, and, what is rare between father and son, his disciple. He is still under thirty.

The story is nothing; the background, the atmosphere, the characters—of whom there are very many, all glowingly alive—are everything. They are the golden youth of New York, much the same people that Fitzgerald portrayed a generation earlier, but this author's standpoint is maturer and more dignified.

The two main figures are two friends. There is the poor rich boy who has almost everything, including a fine character of real nobility. Only one thing is lacking—strength of personality. This characterization, portrayed indirectly in the modern manner, and carefully built up, is marvellously achieved. And quite as good is that of his foil, the poor boy projected into the magic circle through a scholarship to a superior school. He it is who tells the story. He is just as handsome, more gifted, with a far stronger personality than his envied friend, yet he strives to be accepted in the right university, the right houses, and most important, the right fraternity. In the end, however, he breaks loose from the snobbish circle and—in the parlance of an older generation — "finds" himself.

There are unforgettable vignettes, and as those who know tell us they are photographically precise, there is much to be learned from the book. The best chapters are those dealing with school and college, and some scenes from the life led by recruits during the war.

PAULA ARNOLD

Chess

JULY 24, 1953

PROBLEM No.753
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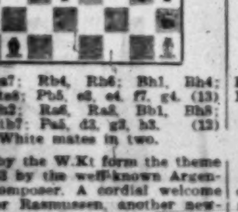
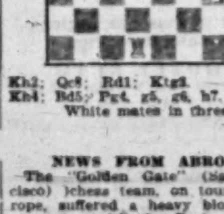
The Jerusalem POST



Kh5; Qa7; Rb4, Rh6; Bh1, Bh4; Kte6, Kte8; Pb5, e3, e4, f7, g4. (13)
Ke5; Qh2; Ra6, Ra8, Bb1, Bh8; Ktb6, Ktb7; Pa5, d3, g3, h3. (12)
White mates in two.

PROBLEM No.754
V.E. RASMUSSEN, Denmark
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem POST



Kh2; Qc8; Rd1; Ktg3. (4)
Kh4; Bd5; Pg4, g5, g6, h7. (6)
White mates in three.

TRIES by the W.Kt form the theme in No.753 by the well-known Argentinian composer. A cordial welcome to Viktor Rasmussen, another newcomer among our foreign contributors.

ENDGAME No.56 is taken from actual play (Romanovsky-Platz, Peterburg, 1911). White — Ke1; Rg3; Pa4, b3. (4). Black — Kb2; Bf3; Pb4, e2, g2. (5). In this position White played 1.a5, after which Black won the endgame in a most impressive way. It was later found out, though that he could have reached a draw.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 749 (Dutt): 1.Qe3! Endgame No. 55 (Aloni): 1.Bg3 Ktg2 (1.-Ktg6+ 2. Kf7, etc.) 2.Bh3 Kte3 3.Bf2 Ktd5 4.Be6 Ktc7 5.Bh4x.

NEWS FROM ISRAEL

The tournament of the Jerusalem c.c. was won by David with 7 points (out of 9). He was followed by Katz and Zohar 6, Ron 5½, Zucker 5, Grinbaum 4½, Ettinger and Bitan 3½, Breznitz 1½ and Horowitz 1.

The return match between Zahal and the Jerusalem c.c. was fought out on 17 boards. The Jerusalem team drafted its strongest players, and following a 6-hour struggle managed to win by 9½:7½. On the first boards Czerniak defeated Shayovich, Dobkin drew with Bernstein, Mohliver beat Zalman and David lost to Kagan.

A. Bernstein, former Zahal champion gave a simultaneous display in one of the Army camps against 18 players. He managed to win 13 games and lost one.

A big youth tournament was due to open on July 22 at Petah Tikva.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

The "Golden Gate" (San Francisco) chess team, on tour in Europe, suffered a heavy blow in its encounter with the Paris "Caissa" club. The only ½ point the Americans were able to squeeze out of the match was a draw in the Bisguier-Bernstein game, while Koltanovski, Gross, Clein and Colby were beaten by Rossolimo, Tartacover, Muffang and Boutteville respectively. Here is the game from the second board:

GAME No.400

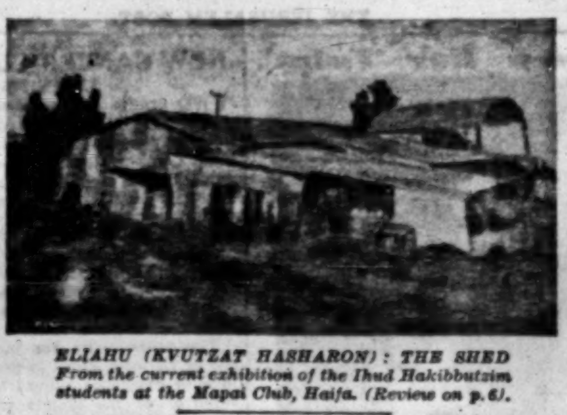
White	Black
Rossolimo	**Koltanovski**

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.Bf4 d6 5.Ktf3 0-0 6.e3 Ktc6 7.Be2 Ktd7 8.d5 Ktce5 9.h4 h6 10.e4 c6 11.Qd2 Kh7 12.Be3 Kt:Kt+ 13.g:Kt Ktf6 14.h5 Kt:h 15.0-0-0 f5 16.R:Kt g:R 17.Rh1 h4 18.R:h f4 19.B:f R:f 20.Q:R Qf8 21.Q:Q B:Q 22.f4 Bg7 23.Bd3 Kg8 24.Kte2 Bd7 25.b3 Kf7 26.Ktg3 Rh8 27.Kd2 Bd4 28.Rh2 Kf8 29.Ke1 Bc3+ 30.Kf1 Bd2 31.Rh4 Bc3 32.Be2 Bf6 33.Rh1 Kf7 34.Bh5+ Kg7 35.Rg1 c:d 36.e:d Kf8 37.Kte4 Bd4 38.Rg4 B:B 39.R:B Rg8 40.Rh4, and Black resigned.

SPAIN, playing without some of its best players, defeated Switzerland on a 20 board match by 13:7.

Jacques Mieses, oldest living master (now 88) recently toured England, giving simultaneous performances. Of a total of [illegible] games he lost 13 only.

CORRESPONDENCE: Will readers please note that all correspondence (except solutions) is to be sent to The Chess Editor, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.



ELIAHU (KVUTZAT HASHARON): THE SHED
From the current exhibition of the Ihud Hakibbutzim students at the Mapai Club, Haifa. (Review on p.6).

Government in France

FRENCH POLITICS: THE FIRST YEARS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC. By Dorothy Pickles. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London 302 pp. 25/—

The ignominious situation in which France was recently placed when the proposed Bermuda conference had to be postponed because it was found virtually impossible to manufacture a French government for the occasion, raises once again the question of what has gone wrong with French political life.

It is true that the political instability which is today the most outstanding feature of government in France is no new thing. The revolution of 1789 left in its wake internal tensions which created frequent political upheavals, and during the years of the third republic from 1875 to 1946 the average life of a cabinet was ten months. But under the fourth republic this average has diminished to six months — a fact which, quite apart from the state's evident economic and military weakness, would indicate that something was rotten somewhere.

French political thinkers have analyzed their country's problems almost *ad nauseam*, but English studies of French politics, since the liberation are rare, and one therefore turns to Mrs. Pickles' new book with interest and anticipation. It must be said, however, that the author does not entirely fulfil one's hopes. She is an expert on France, having written several other books on the subject before the war; and the information which she gives us here is accurate, detailed and complete. But it is also not much more than a chronological record, without shape or emphasis which makes heavy reading. As a text-book it will be very useful, particularly since it is well documented and indexed; but it could — and when published under the auspices of Chatham House, one feels should — have been so much more.

We are, for example, given the surface practical difficulties of the French political situation today — the extremely complicated system of proportional representation by which the National Assembly is elected; and the French dislike of large and disciplined parties which has resulted in the establishment of numerous small and shifting alliances with little clear-cut distinction of policy and aim, permanent government by coalition, and endless cabinet reshuffles. We are told too of Catholic and anti-clerical, Petainist and Gaullist, urban and rural divergencies amongst the people.

Unsolved Problem

But similar ills have not been enough to reduce other countries to political impotence, and one is left at the end of Mrs. Pickles' factual account looking for something more to account for the broken mainspring in French convictions. Have the French lost their belief in parliamentary democracy? Were too many men who should have been leading France today killed in the first World War? Did the losses sustained in that war and the defeats in its successor deprive her people of that faith in themselves which is a prerequisite of all striving and success?

France is still a civilized and sophisticated country which is regarded with respect by all those who love freedom and the arts throughout the world; yet politically she seems incapable of lifting herself out of her present slough of despond. Mrs. Pickles goes some way towards lightening her readers' darkness as to the reasons for this tragic state of affairs, but not far enough.

ANDREW BOYD

Around The Bookshops

The Hebrew Shelf

"There be three things which are too wonderful for me...." admits the author of Proverbs (30: 18, 19)

The way of an eagle in the air;
The way of a serpent upon a rock;
The way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and
The way of a man with a maid.

It is the last line that seems to have influenced Yigal Mossinsohn's choice of a title for his latest book "Derekh Gever" (The Way of a Man; Tversky, IL. 2.400) which is the story of kibbutz life, the "Dissidents" period, "The Black Sabbath" (June 29, 1946) when the British took over the Jewish Agency building, whisked the Yishuv's leaders off to Latrun or to Rafa; and, interlaced among the warp and woof thereof, the "eternal triangle."

Liberation and Early Years

Hard on the heels of the "Black Sabbath Period" came "Hama'arakha L'shichrur Yisrael" (The Battle for Israel's Liberation; Tor Yisrael, IL.2.500) by Zeev Vienai, the fourth and enlarged edition of an historian's view of the 1948 struggle, a vivid account of the Arab invasion, the resistance and ultimate offensive by a "half-baked" Jewish fighting force.

"Sh'not Reshit" (First Years; Tversky, IL.1.500) is a collection of memories of early Jewish colonization, the period of the Second Aliya, as expressed in the poetry of Ephraim Auerbach. Another book on the same subject is Hayim Shorer's "Ba'aliya Hashniya" (Second Aliya, 1904-1954; Davar, IL.2-) presenting the multicoloured mosaic of Jewish endeavour in vivid form. This is a book that should be introduced in all school libraries.

Bringing up the van of works on the Jewish revival "Yashresh" (Striking Root; Tamar, IL.1-) by Racha Freier, tells the story of the founding and early years of Youth Aliya.

"Sefer Hayai" (My Life; Massada, IL.1.800) is the famous autobiography of Shlomo Ben Joshau Maimon, the Lithuanian-born (1753) scholar, philosopher and physician.

Translations

Among the outstanding translations of the week is "Beethoven" by Paul Becker (Idit, IL.6.500). We are told that after having read the book from cover to cover, there is nothing in the life and works of the great genius that remains unanswered or unsolved thanks to the writers *"gruendliche"* mode of presentation.

Next on the list is Willy Cathers "Antonia Sheli" (My Antonia; Am Oved, IL.2.200) the Virginia-born author's best novel and the first to be introduced to the Hebrew reader. There is also Heinrich Heine's "Lutetia" (Mosad Bialik, IL.1.800) the poet's spirited outpourings on politics and the arts. Another important novel is Henrik Sienkiewicz's "Bay'shimon Uv'arava" (In the Wilderness and on the Steppe: Omanut, IL.2.900). "Gah'liliyot" (Fireflies; Massada, IL.0.500) is a handy little volume of poetry by Rabindranath Tagore, originally "written on fans and silken scrolls."

Other translations include "Halev" (Heart, Tversky, IL.1.800), Edmondo D'Amici's classic "Cuore," a favourite of generations of young readers. Then there is "Hass'fina Ham'ofefet" (The Flying Ship, Chachik, IL.1.250) a collection of Russian legends adapted by Tolstoy, and "Stories for Children" by Tolstoy, translated into Hebrew and published by Massada (IL.1.100). Shakespeare's "Has'ara" (The Tempest, Chachik, IL.0.650) in story form, closes our list of books for children.

From Newman we cull "Amos Mokher Tapuzim" (Amos Sells Oranges, IL.1.250), by B. Isaacs, stories about Jewish life in the United States; "Zimunei Hayim" "Life's Coincidences); a collection of stories by S. Lavi; and "Hamelekh Bob" (King Bob) by Theodor Folber. Opal Weiler and Sybill Doucher recount the story of "Franz Schubert and His Happy Friends" (IL.1.500), the boy whose heart was full of love for all living things and who poured out that love in immortal music.

FUTURES: Dr. Zvi Cohen of New York has completed his dramatic trilogy on Hassidism (in Yiddish) and is planning a Hebrew translation.... Sifriyat Poalim announces its intention to publish a translation of "Geography of Hunger" by Jose Castro.. . "The God that Failed" has now been launched on its third edition... Dvir is publishing two volumes of stories by S.Z. Weinberger and Aryeh Tabkai.

M.H.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

This is probably the first stamp dedicated to fashion.

It was bound to come sometime — but it could only come so gracefully and so fittingly from France which leads the world in the art of *haute couture*. Against the background of the famous Place Vendome, a mannequin displays an evening gown of shimmering flowered material set off with flowing scarves across her arms.

The secret of the mannequin and her fashion master is not revealed. But the conception adds one more gem to the stamps of France which tell us the story of the land and its people.

The fashion stamp is face-valued 30 francs and is perforated 13. It costs 1/- in London.

Life and Letters

Science Congress

Jerusalem will be the seat of the 7th International Congress for the History of Science, sponsored by the President of the State and the Prime Minister. Professor F. S. Bodenheimer of the Hebrew University is the President of the Congress which will be opened at the beginning of August and attended by 180 representatives of 26 countries.

Lectures on a great variety of scientific subjects will be given by international authorities from Harvard, Cambridge, Rome, Paris, Amsterdam and other universities.

Political Philosophy Institute

An International Institute of Political Philosophy has been founded in Paris. Its objects are the study and discussion of political science in all its aspects, including political philosophy, public law, sociology and history. The Institute has 80 members of various countries; its President is Doyen Davy and one of its vice-presidents, Professor Mirkine-Guetzevitch. Other members include André Siegfried, de Madriaga, Van Zeeland, Raymond Aron, Maxime Leroy. Professor R. Polin is the Secretary General.

Polish Copernicus Edition

A complete edition of Nicolaus Copernicus' works is being prepared under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The first work to be published will be "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," in six volumes. The publication of Galileo's "Dialogues on the Systems of Ptolemy and Copernicus" is also in preparation.

Aeronautical Jurisprudence

For the first time in the history of jurisprudence, a doctor's degree was recently won at the University of Leyden in Holland with a thesis on the legal status of the aircraft commander. The thesis is entitled "The Aircraft Commander in Commercial Air Transportation" and it author is Mr. M.S. Kamminga, who is on the staff of K.L.M.'s General Operations Group at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. Prior to World War II, Dr. Kamminga studied Indology, and during the war he qualified as a pilot on military and civil (transport) aircraft as well as helicopters.

A Poets Health

The Governments of India, Pakistan and Bengal and a special aid committee in Britain are assisting the Bengali poet Kazi Nazrul Islan who is suffering from a mental illness and is now being treated in England. If the treatment is not successful, the sponsors will, according to a letter published in "The Times," try Vienna, Czechoslovakia, and even Moscow.

Typists' Patron Saint

The Pope has proclaimed St. Cassian Martyr the patron saint of Italian shorthand typists, it is reported from Rome. St. Cassian, who lived in the fourth century, has been described as a master in the art of reproducing words with brief signs. He was murdered by some of his pupils.

Mount Carmel
Advance bookings:
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CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF WORLD LITERATURE, Haifa.
Comedy by Kurt Goetz.

INDIA AND THE WESTERN WAY

REASON, ROMANTICISM AND REVOLUTION, by M.N. Roy. Vol. I, Renaissance Publishers, Calcutta 21s. 307 pp.

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

If Socialism in India ever shakes off its present ideological confusion and emerges with a distinctive philosophy of its own, one may hazard the guess that Mr. Roy will be claimed among its spiritual fathers. That day, in all probability is not yet. The no-man's-land between Ghandhi's disciples and the Communist Party is presently filled by strange hybrids. Yet there are signs that the intelligentsia is in search of something new, and Mr. Roy appears ready to provide at least a hint of fresh revelations to come.

His aim in the present work, of which only one volume has so far appeared, is ambitious, perhaps excessively so: nothing less than the outline of a philosophy of history which shall throw light on the history of philosophy. For this undertaking, Mr. Roy, an amateur in science and history, though a veteran of revolution and counter-revolution, claims the spiritual sanction of Vico, Hegel, Marx, Whitehead, and modern sociology-cum-psychology. No Indian authors appear in his pantheon which is rigorously closed to representatives of theology and metaphysics. In nineteenth-century Russian terminology he would have to be classed as an extreme 'Westerner'.

Spiritual Turmoil

The analogy is not fortuitous: India is today evidently undergoing something akin to the spiritual trouble which tormented the intelligentsia under the Czarist regime. In this turmoil Mr. Roy can at any rate claim the merit of having made his own position crystal-clear: no more uncompromising statement of the Western, humanist, rationalist and liberal faith has been penned anywhere in recent years.

Although the author stoutly claims descent from Marx, and even puts forward a slightly amended version of dialectical materialism (with Engels replaced by Whitehead), his essay is in fact a restatement of the classical rationalist position in its most rigid form, so much so that one finds oneself entertaining the heretical thought whether there is not perhaps something in the Indian situation today that compels such an attitude on the part of a 'progressive' Needless to say Mr. Roy would reject such an insinuation as sceptical relativism of the worst kind. For to him the humanist philosophy, so far from being conditioned by circumstances, is quite simply the expression of mankind's striving as such: a set of eternal verities rooted, by a strange quirk, in the biological flux of evolution and in the historical process by which 'man makes himself'. Any other philosophy, and *a fortiori* any approach to theology, is sheer obscurantism and not worth serious attention.

From Leninism to Liberalism

So uncompromising an attitude is today rare; perhaps it is only possible in India. In any event Mr. Roy is in the forefront of the battle, on the ideological and the political front: his book is both an essay and a political pamphlet, as well as a primer in Western history and philosophy. As much space is devoted to abuse of Luther, Calvin, Loyola, Rousseau, Robespierre and other enemies of freedom, as to a rapid, and not always very careful, exposition of rationalist philosophy in the context of Western history since the Greeks. The aim is to show that freedom is the logic of history, just as Hegel said it was, and that the essence of human striving has always been the same: to enlarge the area of liberty.

As for political conduct through the ages, Mr. Roy — who once helped Lenin to found the Comintern and later directed the first Communist uprising in China — comes down firmly on the side of the Whigs, the Encyclopaedists, the Girondins, and Lord Acton. Anything not in conformity with their standards is trenchantly condemned. After the savage treatment meted out to the Jacobins it is not difficult to guess how the Bolsheviks will fare when he comes to write his second volume.

By academic standards this is a strange concoction: crude, amateurish, disjointed, badly organized, badly written and full of potted history for beginners. Is it therefore unimportant? I do not think so. Mr. Roy has long been a major figure in Indian (and Asian) political life. His appearance in the guise of philosopher and historian may not herald that advance in the realm of theory which he clearly hopes to initiate, but it is a portent of some kind.

The chief organizer of the Shanghai insurrection of 1927 has written a tract for Liberals whose confident tone and uncompromising rigour at least strikes an unusual note. Is this India's reply to the challenge of Mao's China?

ANCIENT THEME

HA'ANTISHEMIUT BI'VRIT HA'MOETZOT (Antisemitism in the U.S.S.R.), by S. M. Schwartz. Translated by A. Dromi. Assaf, Tel Aviv. 192 pp.

In a country where pogroms had been semi-officially sponsored for so long, a complete reversal of public feelings by order of a government — which included, in the initial stage, many Jews — could not be expected. It was thus perhaps inevitable that the nationalistic evolution of the revolutionary régime of the Soviets found an outlet for this latent antisemitism — in 1949, when "rotten cosmopolitism" was denounced and many Jewish writers and artists were deprived of their official positions.

Mr. Schwartz, a native of Vilna, was an active Social-Democrat in Czarist Russia and was repeatedly deported to Siberia before 1917. He headed the Social Insurance Desk of the Ministry of Labour in the Revolutionary Provisional Government, but was expelled from Russia after the October Revolution. Since 1940, he has been living in the United States after having lived sometime in Germany and France.

The author's picture of Russian antisemitism is based on a painstaking study of Soviet literature and the press, as well as records of refugees. "I have worked somewhat in the manner of the archaeologist," he says. In his opinion, antisemitism in Russia, and especially in the Ukraine, has often been synonymous with anti-Communism, and Communist leaders had frequently to disassociate themselves from the Jews in order to retain their influence on the masses.

Only passing reference is made by the author to relations between the U.S.S.R. and Israel — in a post-script written for this Hebrew edition, and in connection with the Slansky trial.

At the time of writing, three or four months ago, the identification of Judaism and Zionism in Soviet eyes was still unshaken, and the author himself, seems to care very little for Israel or the impact of U.S.S.R. Jewish policy on Jewish history..

After 35 years of exile, the author has still remained a Russian Jew.

S.S.

Translating Shakespeare

TIMON ISH ATHUNA (Timon of Athens). By William Shakespeare. Translated G. Efrath, Dvir, Tel Aviv, 133 pp.

Although this play by Shakespeare is not of the first rank and, by order of importance, there may be other plays which deserve translation priority, the intense problem it raised and the fact that it is part of the Shakespeare Canon, make any attempt at translation, and particularly, publication, welcome.

Timon of Athens, the magnanimous prodigal philanthropist who is abandoned by his flatterers as soon as his wealth gives out, is a kind of Lear on a different plane, and his invective against gold, — "Gold! Yellow, glittering, precious gold!" sounds a universal, mighty cry against man's inhumanization by this "common whore of mankind" (Act IV, III).

The text of the play is uneven — parts not being from the pen of the bard himself; and besides, there is in this play, which is among the later ones, much that is obscure and complex in the verse itself.

True, the simpler passages give a fair reading in the translation, but if the translator had borne in mind that Shakespeare is not to be read, but acted (as modern criticism is completely in agreement) and that, furthermore, every good translation must be an interpretation, he would have improved his work considerably.

Fundamentally, he is to be criticized for not having solved what should be the appropriate vehicle for blank verse in Hebrew: it simply doesn't take as such, and so our most successful translations (Shlonsky's "Hamlet" and Alterman's "Othello") are in hexameter. The misinterpretations, the unjustifiable expanding of the text to "get everything in," and the inflexible language — points of criticism we cannot enlarge upon in so short a review — call for a reconsideration by this American Hebrew poet of how to translate Shakespeare.

A Social Philosopher

FANTASIOT SHEL REALISTON (Fantasies of a Realist). By Popper-Lynkeus. Trans. and publ. by Israel Dorion, Jerusalem, 152 pp.

Few of the younger generation will have heard of Popper-Lynkeus (1838-1921) who arrived independently of Freud at a dream theory, preceded Herzl with a vision of a Jewish State, and was, among others, an inventor-physicist of high originality. There must be a very deep personal appreciation which has made I. Dorian attempt, single-handed, to re-introduce so fascinating a figure, and to take even the risk of being his own publisher. Indeed — a labour of love.

These "realistic fantasies" are supposed to have created a sensation in the Hapsburg Parliament and to have been banned (which only increased their popularity, as they ran into 20 editions), but reading them today it is hard to discover why. Were the statesmen then oversensitive, or the readers more subtle or have our tasks changed? We cannot say.

Taking Kafka (Popper's countryman) who brilliantly mixed fantasy and realism, as comparison, Popper reads like an exercise. His means of expression are hardly adequate for his ideas and intentions. The subjects on which he speaks — anti-war, the poet and his inspiration, true chivalry, dream and reality — emerge as little more than anecdotes or symbols. The realism kills the imagination; the unreality the realism.

Perhaps, had we been given a more general selection from Lynkeus' other works, he would have come off better.

DOV VARDI

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